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"CHEMICUS LONDON."

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ENGLAND, 1859.]**

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[AUSTRALASIA, 1885.]**

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MAY 29, 1909

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2230.



2230 SQUAT.



2231.



2231 SQUAT.



2232.



2232 SQUAT.

Fig. 2230. TALL SERIES, FINE WHITE BODY, WITH PINK, RED, OR WHITE CELLULOID CAPS—

2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
10 3	10 9	12 6	14/-	16/-	20/-	22/- per gross.

Ditto **FLANGED** Caps, ditto ditto

2 dr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
11 3	11 9	13 6	15/-	17/-	21/-	23/- per gross.

Ditto **SQUAT**, FINE WHITE BODY, WITH RED OR WHITE CELLULOID CAPS—

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
15 -	20 -	30/- per gross.

Ditto **FLANGED** Caps, ditto ditto

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
16 -	21/-	31/- per gross.

Fig. 2231. TALL SERIES, FINE WHITE BODY, WITH METAL AND WHITE CELLULOID CAPS—

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
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Ditto TALL SERIES, FINE WHITE BODY, WITH METAL & TORTOISESHELL CELLULOID CAPS—

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	1 oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.
15/-	16/-	17/-	18 -	20/-	26/-	30/- per gross.

Ditto TALL SERIES, ASSORTED COLOURS, WITH METAL AND CELLULOID CAPS TO MATCH—

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
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Ditto **SQUAT**, FINE WHITE BODY, WITH METAL AND WHITE OR RED CELLULOID CAPS—

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
16/-	21/-	32/- per gross.

Fig. 2232. "CERAMIC" TALL SERIES, FINE WHITE BODY, PORCELAIN LID, FLANGED METAL RIM—

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Ditto "CERAMIC" **SQUAT** SERIES, ditto ditto

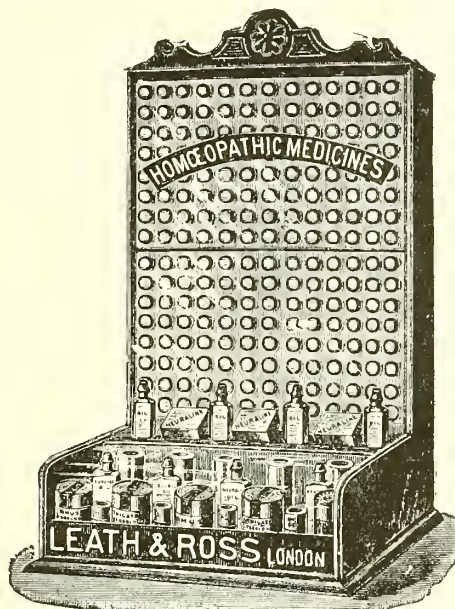
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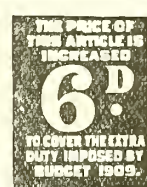
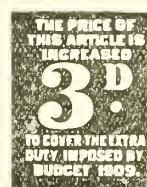
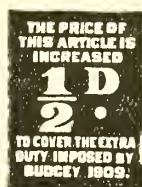
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JULY 31, 1909

ESTAB. 1859



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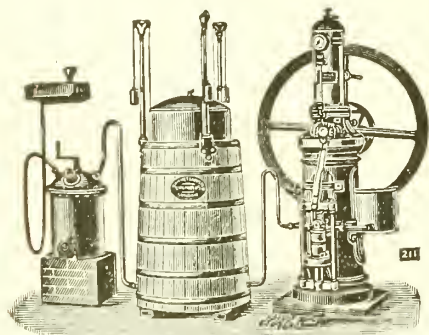
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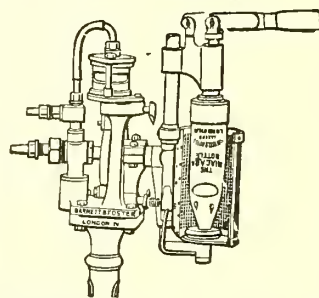
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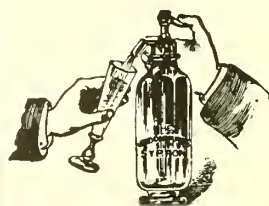


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Wilcox, Jozean & Co.

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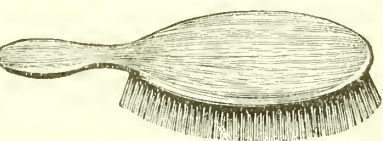
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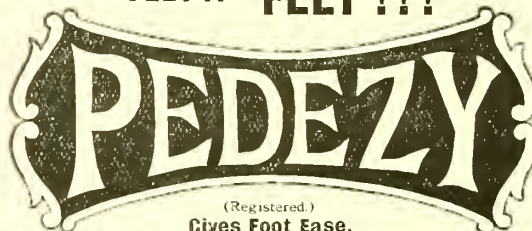
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This wonderful Hair-Saver acts by destroying the germ or microbe that causes dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, after which the hair resumes its abundant growth and beauty as nature intended. Extraordinary results follow the intelligent use of Herpicide. Sold in all civilised countries.

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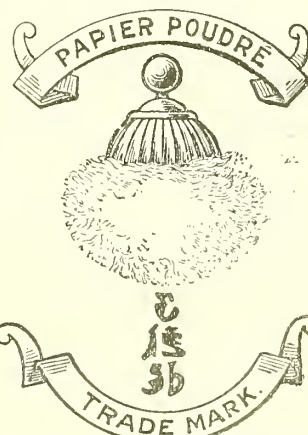
In the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, on April 1st, 1909, after protracted litigation, an injunction was obtained against a Paris House for an infringement of these trade marks, full costs and damages being then awarded to PAPIER POUDRÉ, LIMITED.

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With an order for 1 GROSS we will give a Special Bonus of THREE DOZEN free, and a Special CASH discount of 5%. The only condition is a Window Display for 2 weeks.

This gives you a profit of £1 7s. 6d. on an outlay of £2 7s. 6d.

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JOHN JAKSON & CO.,

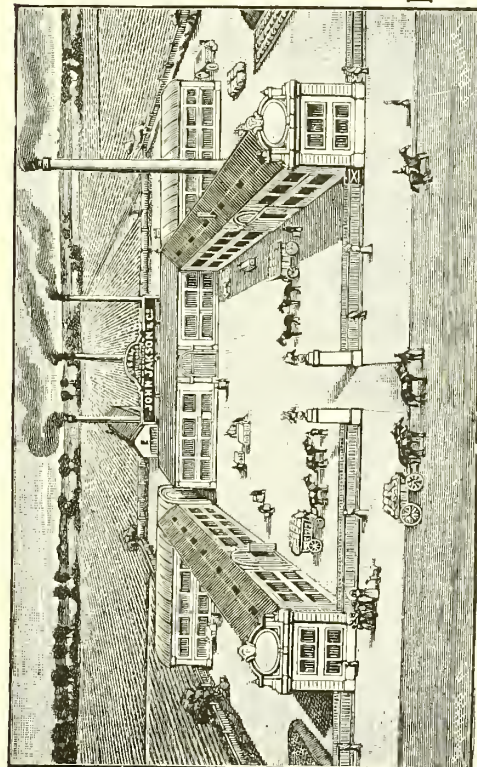
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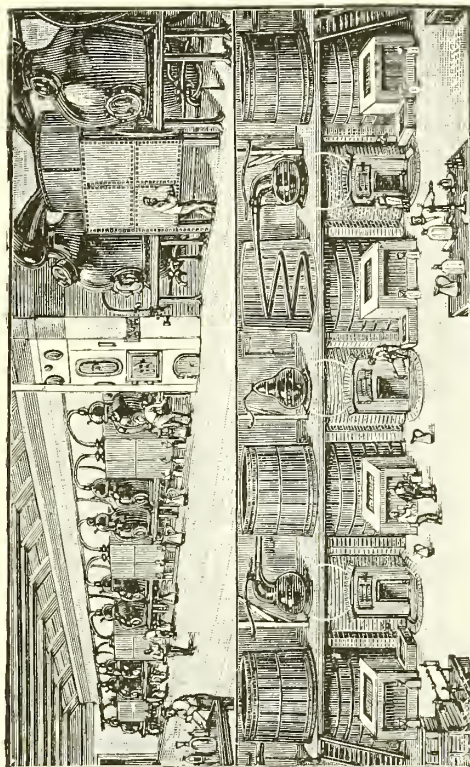


GOLD MEDAL

Paris Universal Exhibition, 1900.



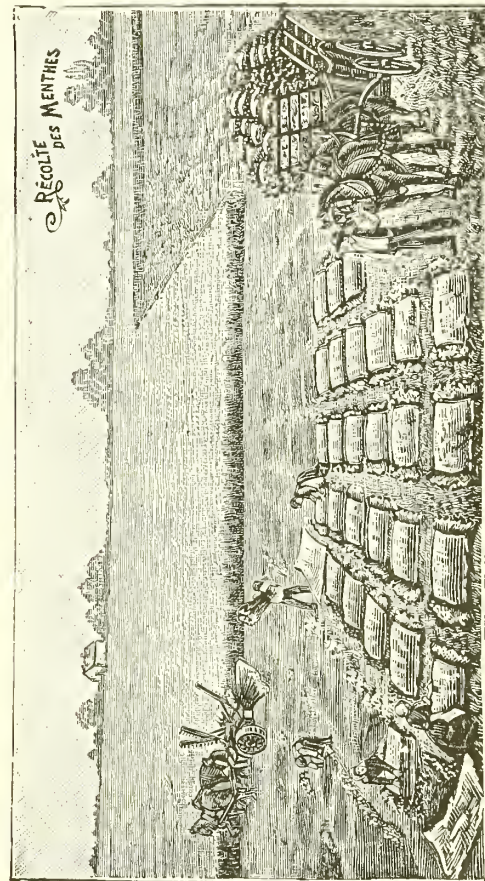
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PRINCIPAL
EXHIBITIONS.**
 Paris, 1886.
 Antwerp, 1886.
 Liverpool, 1886.
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 London, 1890.
 'Hors Concours'
 (Member of Jury)
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 1894.



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9th January, 1888.

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Mitcham has been renowned throughout this and part of the previous century for the successful cultivation of peppermint, lavender, and other medicinal plants, from which oils of superior quality have always been produced, but at no previous period have the means for obtaining products of the highest quality been so successfully carried out as they have been since the introduction of Messrs. Jakson's system.

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PERFUME

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"C. C. Perfumery contains no spirit, which comprises the very, very large proportion of an ordinary bottle of perfume. C. C. is sold in vials containing a perfuming rod, and from the end of this rod a globule of real perfume forms, which is even more than is required for all ordinary purposes."

"The contents of the vial are thus really greater than that of an ordinary bottle of spirit perfumery at an increased cost, and the delightful odour is far more lasting."

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OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1909.

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Advertisers are desired to take note that the advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Required, Exchange Column, &c., belong to the **PREPAID CLASS**, and to ensure the due insertion of the **announcements the remittances must accompany the instructions.** A great amount of unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the non-observance of this regulation, and the Publisher hopes that the advertisers will assist in the quick preparation and despatch of the Supplement by strictly observing this rule. Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

*The lever of advertising
will help you to move all obstacles.*

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IN THE C. & D. SUPPLEMENT.

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Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

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4.—SLOANE SQUARE (near).—Old-established Business, Retail and Dispensing; position unique; returns average £1,273; net profit over £400; full investigation invited; price £1,050.

5.—LONDON, E.C.—Retail and Dispensing Business; excellent position; attractive shop, fitted in mahogany and plate glass; net profit between £400 and £450 yearly; further details on application.

6.—VICTORIA STATION (near).—Retail and Dispensing Business; returns last year £1,256; net profit £439; scope for development; vendor retiring; price £1,000.

7.—VAUXHALL BRIDGE (near).—Old-established Business; Retail and Prescribing; good opening for Dentist; returns under manager between £900 and £1,000 yearly; net profit 25 per cent.; full investigation invited; terms, simply the value of stock and fixtures.

8.—CORNWALL.—Old-established Business; all good-class Retail and Dispensing; held by vendor many years, now retiring; returns exceed £1,400 (proof given); further details on application; references will facilitate business.

9.—GREAT WESTERN MAIN LINE.—Modern Pharmacy; capital situate in the centre of town; returns about £2,500 per annum; gross profit 50 per cent. (proof given); attractive shop, double fronted; rent £65 yearly; further details on application.

10.—YORKS, EAST RIDING.—Attractive Pharmacy; established many years; returns (present rate) £1,600; double-fronted shop; corner position; commodious house; private entrance; inspection invited; price £1,250.

11.—HOME COUNTY (Favourite Residential Locality).—Good-class Business; held by vendor about 50 years; now retiring; returns £1,050, at fair prices; full investigation courted; offer wanted.

12.—WORCESTERSHIRE.—Good-class Business; Retail and Dispensing; held by vendor over 30 years, now retiring; returns average £1,089; gross profit £450; roomy house; position unique; price £700.

13.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Good profitable Retail Business, chiefly ready-money; returns £500; well-appointed shop and residence; held on lease; rent £35; price £400; ill-health cause of sale.

14.—SOUTH COAST.—Dispensing and Retail Business; held by vendor many years; returns average £1,225; present rate less; double-fronted shop, well fitted and fully stocked; further details on application.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasise the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

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VALUATIONS have always had our special and personal attention, and an experience of thirty years is at your disposal **AGENCY**.—We have always a large number of *Buyers* on our books, and we can frequently find a Purchaser at once. We also have a *Private Register* for vendors who are in no hurry to sell and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS TO THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

STAFFS.—Good middle-class Retail, Dispensing, Photographic, and Optical, in a splendid position of busy manufacturing district; good house and shop; moderate rent; returns £1,500; very profitable; price, valuation (about £900).

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Splendid Light Retail, with Photo and very valuable Proprietaries, in good business district; good shop, and nicely fitted; old established; returns £500; price £350, or valuation; this is a fine chance to acquire a real genuine concern.

DERBYSHIRE.—Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing in inland health resort; now under manager, and doing £750 per annum; capable of being increased very quickly to £1,000; valuation, about £700: an excellent concern.

YORKS.—High-class Family and Dispensing Business in fashionable health resort, doing about £700, but capable of being doubled; profitable; price £450; only wants seeing.

ESSEX.—Very nice Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; grand opening for Photo and Optics; good Proprietaries; nice, well-fitted shop and convenient house; low rent; returns nearly £500; excellent profits; price £260; splendid concern and very little opposition; only wants seeing; healthy district.

MIDDLESEX.—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; pretty district; good house; returns £700; net profit £200; price £550.

YORKS.—Very good Mixed Country Retail, which can easily be greatly increased by qualified man; good shop and house; returns over £520; price £250; grand opportunity.

STOCKTAKING.—Allow us to point out the necessity of having your Stock taken for "Fire Insurance" and "Balance-Sheet" purposes. Let us send you our terms.

LANCS.—Very nice Retail and Dispensing Business; good sale of own Proprietaries; good premises and nice position; old-established; returns over £500; price £350, or valuation; very profitable.

YORKS.—Good Country Mixed Retail, Prescribing, and Photo; excellent shop and premises; garden; old established; returns nearly £700; profitable; price only £230; no qualified opposition.

LANCS.—Nice Light Retail and Dispensing and good Proprietaries; busy town, and the business capable of being greatly increased; returns £500; profit £200; price £350.

LONDON, S.W..—Cash Drug-stores, in excellent position; fine corner shop; good house; valuable lease; returns £800; capable of great increase under a qualified man; old established; price £500, or offer; splendid chance.

MIDLANDS.—Medium-class Retail, in busy thoroughfare and fine position; Photo and Optical; returns £1,500; net profit £350; valuation only required.

NORTHANTS.—Good General Country Retail; low rent; returns £500 (over); net profit £225; price £450.

KENT.—Middle-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; nice house; seaside resort; returns £350; net profit £125; price £150.

LIVERPOOL.—Good-class Retail; capable of great increase; now under unqualified manager; returns £650; net profit £200; price £400.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH

Chemists' Valuers and Transfer Agents,

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TELEPHONE: 1809 CENTRAL.

Have the following Businesses for Disposal. (No charge to Purchasers.)

1. **SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND**.—Good-class Country Retail Business; well connected and very profitable; returns approach £1,000; net profit £500 to £550; good house and garden; attractive Pharmacy, fully stocked; price £900; strongly recommended.

2. **SURREY** (Charming Locality).—First-class Family Retail and Dispensing Business, producing a clear net profit of nearly £450 yearly; modern, up-to-date Pharmacy; very best position; fully stocked; splendid house; price £1,200; references required.

3. **MANCHESTER** (near).—First-class Retail Business, with good Photographic connection; returns average over £1,750; net profit £345; splendid position; owner retiring; price £1,250.

4. **EASTERN COUNTIES**.—Family Retail, Prescribing, and Agricultural Business; in pleasant market town; returns over £1,200; net profit £300; large house and splendid garden, etc.; price £600; rare opportunity.

5. **BERKSHIRE**.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing with good Photographic trade; returns £1,100, good profits; large shop, well fitted and stocked; good house and garden; price £750 or valuation terms arranged.

6. **MIDLANDS**.—Light Mixed Country Retail Business, in best position of small town; returns £850; scope for increase; low rent; corner shop, well fitted and stocked; price £375 or near offer.

7. **LANCS** (Small Town).—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Photographic; in central position; returns over £600, net profit £185; good house and shop; price £300 or valuation.

8. **VICTORIA STATION** (near).—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with valuable Specialities; returns over £1,250; net profit £400 to £450; splendid position; price £1,000.

9. **LONDON** (Northern Heights).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, with good sale of own Specialities; returns over £1,900;

elegantly-fitted shop; splendid stock; price £1,250; personally inspected.

10. **HAMPSHIRE**.—Old-established Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns average £1,350; net profit £450 to £500; very best position; good reasons for selling; price £1,275.

11. **SUSSEX**.—Good-class Country Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; returns last year £939; can be increased in younger hands; good market town; owner retiring; price £600.

12. **KENT**.—Old-established Light Country Retail Business, in best position of small town; unopposed; returns £800; net profit £300; easily worked; large house and garden; price £535.

13. **NORTH WALES** (Health Resort).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, with Optics and own Proprietaries; returns £870; net profit £290; splendid position; weak opposition; price £650.

14. **SOUTH COAST**.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; returns £950; net profit over £250; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; price £650; part can remain.

15. **YORKS** (South).—Light Country Retail, Prescribing, and Agricultural Business; in best position of small town; returns £550; scope for increase; very good house; price £250 or valuation.

16. **BANKS OF UPPER THAMES**.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; returns over £650; net profit £213 (clear); well-fitted shop and good stock; price £300 or valuation.

17. **LONDON, N.W.**.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £750 to £800; scope for increase; net profit fully £200; price for quick sale £350 or near offer.

18. **LONDON, E.**.—Profitable Cash Retail and Prescribing Business; in splendid position of busy main road; returns £22 weekly; net profit £300 to £350; price £625.

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Messrs. BERDOE & FISH have at the present moment showing anything from 300% to 600% net profit yearly. guaranteed.

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Recommended by—MESSRS. BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.
Telephone: MESSRS. MEGGESON & CO.
No. 27 Victoria. MESSRS. BARCLAY & SON, LTD.

LONDON, S.W.—Very neglected Business; under manager returning £800 a year; splendid corner position; will easily do £1,200 to £1,500 in good hands; handsome, well-fitted shop and good house; first reasonable offer accepted, about £450, which is less than value of stock and fixtures.

CENTRAL position, next post-office; populous suburb; doing £1,000 under manager, and will do £1,500 to £2,000 easily; proprietor must sell immediately, and will take first offer near £250, which is much less than value of stock and fixtures; rent £65.

LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns average £750; net profit £269; good prices; several Proprietaries; old-established; good house, etc.; price £600.

AN old-established but neglected Business in S.E. London, with post-office attached bringing in £125 per annum; for sale at very low price; owner retiring; rent £60.

WEST LONDON.—Death Vacancy.—Excellent corner position in good-class neighbourhood; now neglected from illness, and under manager making annual profit, for sale by widow at very low price; rent all let off, retaining 5 rooms for own use; present returns £600; will do £1,000 to £1,200 easily.

We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents, or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

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BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

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COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

DRIFFIELD (Yorks).—Fine double-fronted Chemist's Shop and House; let or sell; central position in market-place; same trade 25 years; rent £40, on lease; sell £750; immediate possession. Particulars, Lance, 17 Holbeck Hill, Scarborough.

EAST KENT.—Small Prescribing Business, within easy reach of London; returns close on £300 per annum; good profits; scope for increase; large population; no near opposition; good opening for Dentistry and Optics; rent £24; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, about £120. Apply, 62/11, Office of this Paper.

HERTS (30 minutes from London).—A genuine Business for Disposal; present returns average £1,500 per annum, showing good profits; well stocked and beautifully fitted; modern house; central position; healthy surroundings. Apply, "Nemo" (59/610), Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Chemist's Cash Retail and Prescribing Business; established 20 years; in splendid position, and with excellent modern dwelling-house; stock and fixtures for sale; rent £40, or lease if desired; steady trade, which might easily be doubled; good reason for disposing to bona fide buyer. Apply, 59/1, Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—For Disposal, old-established Country Business; Retail and Prescribing; present tenant been over 40 years; good house; low rent; front garden; pleasantly situated; Gilbey's Agency for Wines and Spirits and sub-post office; an exceptional opportunity for pushing man. Apply, Occleshaw, The Pharmacy, Leyland, Lancashire.

LINCOLNSHIRE (Busy Street of Large Town).—Drug-stores; established 14 years by present owner; no opposition; situated between two off-licensed houses; house and garden; rent £22 10s.; lease could be had; present returns £300 yearly, and shop closed often half-days; a splendid opportunity for pushing Prescribing man; district thickly populated; £100 or nearest offer; well stocked; sole and only reason for selling, owner going into the manufacturing. "Gelsemina" (59/17), Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Old-established Business; corner, double windows; fine position in main thoroughfare; convenient house and storerooms, dry cellars; been conducted under qualified management; near wholesale market; with personal attention would rapidly increase; reasons given for disposal; stock and fixtures £200. Bell, Auctioneer, 56 and 58 Stanley Road, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL Suburb.—Very profitable Dispensing and Prescribing Cash Business for Disposal; situate in populous growing locality; no opposition; Dentistry much needed; returns over £7 weekly; good stock and fixtures; about £300; 3 years' lease; rent £50; low rates. Apply to Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

LONDON, S.E. (Residential Suburb).—Large modern Pharmacy; solid mahogany fittings; well stocked; house, 7 rooms and bathroom, private entrance; pleasant garden; stable and coach-house; returns average last 6 years over £700, good profits; Optics and Dentistry recently added; rapidly increasing; only 4 changes last 50 years; rent £75; immediate sale necessary; splendid opportunity for man with £450 cash; inspection invited. Apply, "W. G. A." (44/12), Office of this Paper.

LONDON Suburb.—High-class Light Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Business in main thoroughfare; shop handsomely fitted and well stocked; good opening for Optics; price, valuation of stock and fixtures (about £400); fullest investigation invited to genuine buyer; references required; no agents. "Confidential" (34/20), Office of this Paper.

LONDON.—Splendid opportunity of acquiring a good Cash Retail; excellent position; single-fronted lock-up shop; long lease; rent, including rates and taxes, only £45; returns £750; good profits, few Patents sold; price £400. Apply, 583a Commercial Road, E.

MANCHESTER (Healthy Suburb).—Well-fitted Light Retail and Proprietaries, with Wine Licence; closed all Sunday and Wednesday afternoons; advertiser being in his 75th year the business has been neglected, except where least troublesome and most profitable; receipts about £400 (£80 Wine and Patents); about £350 required; a good opening for a modern man. 58/20, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

(continued.)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Small, old-established Business for Sale, doing £500; Wine-licence attached; rent £45; low price. Apply, 59/91, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Dispensing and Photographic Business for Sale; returns over £800; very few Patents; good house and shop; in main thoroughfare; price about £600. "M. O. N." (54/26), Office of this Paper.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Colliery Town).—Business for Sale, doing nearly £600; rent £45 (let off £17); for speedy sale price low. Apply, "North" (59/19), Office of this Paper.

SHROPSHIRE.—For immediate Disposal, sound, old-established Business in country market town, consisting of Family, Prescribing, Photographic, Agricultural, and General Retail; returns £700; good profits; low rent; lease if required; easy hours; easily managed; owner taking larger business. "Photo" (60/10), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH-EAST COAST (Popular Seaside Resort).—Genuine Light Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photographies; well situated in centre of town, and doing a steady turnover of £900 yearly; changed hands once in 40 years; comfortable house, with bathroom, etc.; nominal rent; valuation required, about £500. "S. E. C." (61/35), Office of this Paper.

S.W.—Double-fronted Shop; fitted electric light; 10-roomed house; healthy district; shop nicely fitted and well stocked; rent £65; takings £700; price £100 and valuation. Apply, "Slapcabbage" (61/13), Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.—Excellent chance of acquiring a Business; splendidly-fitted shop in populous neighbourhood; will sell at valuation of stock and fixtures, or reasonable offer would be entertained; satisfactory reason for disposal. Apply, "Budget" (57/23), Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE.—Retail and Prescribing, doing £10 under unequalled manager; scope for increase; rent and rates £26; corner shop, in thickly populated neighbourhood; established 25 years; last tenant 10 years; no near opposition; good house; selling to take larger; price £160 (value of stock and fixtures); trial allowed. "Bargain" (60/17), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST (Teeth-extracting), near Manchester; well-fitted shop; main road; good Dispensing connection; well stocked; nice house; everything, £150. Express Business Transfer Co., 74 Victoria Street, Manchester.

DEATH vacancy; North London; for immediate Disposal; must be sold; up-to-date Shop and Fittings; stock light; no opposition; a good neighbourhood, thickly populated; cannot help doing well; valuation only. Particulars on application, 58/12, Office of this Paper.

EXCEPTIONAL Opportunity.—Valuation of stock and fixtures will secure a good-class Family Retail Business in best position of good market town within easy reach of London; present returns £800; has done £1,400 with proper attention, and can again; immediate sale desired; chance rarely offered. Apply, "M.P." (61/31), Office of this Paper.

GENUINE bargain; S.W.; for immediate Disposal, profitable little Chemist's Business; well fitted and stocked; few Patents; returns £600 per annum, increasing; price for quick sale £300; part could remain; good house and healthy district, rent £45 on agreement, with option of lease; satisfactory reason for selling. "G. R. H." (61/32), Office of this Paper.

GOOD-CLASS Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business for Sale; returns between £1,300 and £1,400; net profit over £400; splendid position, and fine house in full repair; every investigation allowed; situated in London suburb (residential); exceptional opportunity. 58/30, Office of this Paper.

ON Sale, over £1,000, very profitable, well-established Business; healthy seaside resort, N.W. Coast; very satisfactory reasons for selling; several highly profitable proprietaries, with good sale; thorough investigation. Apply, "Henry" (55/32), Office of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Dealer's.—South Coast.—An opportunity occurs for the acquisition of a well-known Business in a leading seaside resort; a double-fronted shop, in the best position in the town; possession in good time for summer season; no agents. 57/9, Office of this Paper.

TWO Chemists.—For immediate Disposal, Business situate in the City; lease having about 3½ years unexpired at a rent of £112 2s. per annum; very extensive premises, consisting of double-fronted shop, large cellars, and eight living rooms; turnover about £1,000 per annum; stock £300 at cost; lease and goodwill £250; stock, fixtures, and fittings at valuation; an unique opportunity of acquiring an old-established City business at a nominal figure. Further particulars of Francis Nicholls, White & Co., 14 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C., Chartered Accountants.

WILL do £800 this year; in one of the pleasantest suburbs; suit either qualified or unqualified; steadily increasing and extremely profitable; owner must change to country through family illness; good modern house and shop; long, valuable lease at low rent. Anyone with £500 wanting a sound business write, 61/8, Office of this Paper.

£75.—A Bargain.—London, N.W.—Suit qualified or unqualified; genuine opportunity for capable Prescriber; opening for Dentistry and Photography; price asked little more than valuation of stock and fixtures. "Statim" (58/25), Office of this Paper.

£125 required for old-established Business; part can be paid by instalments if necessary; exceptional opportunity for an energetic man; no opposition; crowded neighbourhood; could introduce side-lines; well-fitted shop, and good workable stock. 61/23, Office of this Paper.

£225.—Genuine Business; in first-rate working order and great scope for increase; working-class neighbourhood; within easy distance of Victoria Park; net profits £130 or more; good garden and private entrance; electric light, etc., and unusually valuable stock; very good opening for Dentistry, Photography, and Proprietary advertisement. 59/32, Office of this Paper.

£250.—Seaside Business; good all-the-year-round trade; well fitted, fully stocked; excellent position on main road; good Prescribing opening; unique opportunity for Dentistry; returns increased over 50 per cent. last six months; low expenses; season should double returns. 60/36, Office of this Paper.

5,000 Population.—No opposition within 5 miles; Prescribing and Mixed Business in Colliery village in Glam.; cash trade; few Patents; £6 10s. weekly under management; rent 12s.; net profit £2; house attached; electric light; stock £100, could be reduced; splendid prospects. Best offer to "Genuine" (58/38), Office of this Paper, secures.

TENDERS.

NORTH ORMESBY HOSPITAL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of **DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and DRESSINGS** for the six months ending December 31, 1909.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the undersigned on or before **SATURDAY, June 5, 1909.** The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

E. C. SMITH, F.C.I.S., Secretary.

Royal Exchange, Middlesbrough, May 24, 1909.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT. MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

TENDERS are invited for the following: (a) Drugs; (b) Surgical Dressings; (c) Bottles for Dispensing. Specifications and Conditions of Contracts may be obtained on application to

The Director-General, Department of Public Health, Cairo. Tenders must reach Cairo not later than September 1st, 1909.

E. AMSTER, Director of Stores, D.P.H.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

MESSRS. FRYER, COOPER & CO. will **SELL BY AUCTION**, at their Rooms, 3 Redcross Street, City, on **THURSDAY, June 10th**, the **STOCK and HANDSOME FITTINGS** of a Chemist, comprising a 10-ft. mahogany Counter, enclosed by 4 glazed doors under and 24 drawers at back; a 12-ft. mahogany and marble Dispensing-counter, with 4 glazed doors and a fall-front Sponge-case, and 2 Perfumery-cases over, with mirror backs; a 10-ft. back-fitting and a 9-ft. side Counter, with 4 glazed doors and drawers with glass labels, 2 Show-cases over with centre mirror, 3 nests of 90 Drawers with glass knobs and labels; 150 Shop-rounds and contents, Patent Medicine, Brushes, Combs, Photographic goods, Soaps, Perfumery, Drugs, Sponges, and a large quantity of miscellaneous items. On view day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers, 3 Redcross Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.

RUSSIA.—Agency wanted, Perfumery, Pharmacy, and Chemistry, on own account; only good houses need apply. Write to "Perfumery," c/o Dawsons', 23 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

AN English firm of high standing, operating an American branch in New York, wishes to acquire the American Agency for a high-grade European product to be sold in the United States with their own line of Scientific Instruments; the European product need not be a Scientific Instrument, but it must appeal to a high-class trade; highest references furnished. Full particulars to 55/9, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST Sundries.—Agents wanted in England, Scotland, and Ireland (London excepted) in position to prove that: (1) they already supply Chemists, and have therefore a good connection in the trade; (2) they also go round and call on Chemists in small localities. Apply to Stauffer & Co., Enghien (Belgium).

FIRM with central wareroom and office would act as Special Agents or Representatives for good-class firm desiring representation among Chemists, etc.; good connection. Apply, 59/270, Office of this Paper.

SOLE AGENCY,

Perhaps also Manufacturers' Rights, of a Pharmaceutical Preparation, Patented in England, with excellent Properties, and recommended by the First Authorities of the day

CAN BE GIVEN UNDER FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS.

Applications, in the German Language if possible, to—
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BUSINESSES WANTED.

A GOOD-CLASS Business wanted; London or suburb; open to pay a fair price and cash down. Send full particulars to "G. C. B." (57/28), Office of this Paper.

DISPENSING and Light Retail Business wanted; seaside or inland health resort preferred. Particulars to "Veritas" (59/38), Office of this Paper.

TO LET.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (main road).—One or two unusually attractive Shops, commanding position in busy shopping centre, to be let; suitable for Chemist. Apply on premises, 133 Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Road, S.W.

EXCEPTIONAL position for Chemist; Walkden Buildings, Stockwell Gate, Mansfield; commodious, modern salesshop, with large room over; rent £35. Apply, Baker Halford & Sons, Nottingham.

SHOP and House; private entrance; established market; opening for Chemist and Druggist; 45 Falcon Road, Clapham Junction; rent £70; key 25. Apply, A. Morton Smith, 4 Queen Street Place, E.C.

SHOP to let; exceptionally good opening for a Chemist and Druggist; no other Chemist shop in the road, or near; address, 82 Moyer Road, Streatham, next door to Post-office. Apply, H. Thorp, 42 Pretoria Road, Streatham.

TO Let, new double-fronted Shop; side entrance; good living rooms; best position main street; close to the noted Naval Collieries; rare opportunity for a qualified Chemist; population 11,000, daily increasing; rent £75. Apply, J. D. Thomas, The Emporium, Penygraig, Rhondda.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RESULTS
OF ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT
LAST WEEK *May 22 1909*

NATURE OF ADVT	REPLIES
TRAVELLER	32
QUAL. ASSISTT	24
SITUATION WANTED	15
DISPATCH CLERK	14
QUAL. MANAGER	11
INVOICE CLERK	10

This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

NO TIME FOR ANYTHING ELSE!

An advertiser (57/13) in this section last week writes on May 25 as follows: "Enclosed is amount of balance. I hope you had no doubt of it arriving, but the fact is I have had all my spare time taken up since appearance of advt. attending to replies it brought."

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

ABERGAVENNY.—Wanted; a Junior (indoors), one just out of apprenticeship would suit, for country business; hours 8 to 8, Fridays 9, Saturdays 10.30; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty. Apply, giving particulars, age, height, and salary required, enclosing photo, to G. W. Shackleton, 61 Frogmore Street, Abergavenny.

BATH.—Qualified Dispenser for 4 weeks, commencing June 19; age about 30; recent references essential. Send outdoor terms to Pinch & Co., Bath.

BEDFORD.—Outdoors; Junior Assistant; must be good Counter-man, reliable Dispenser, and gentlemanly; half-day holiday a week; a comfortable place to a suitable Assistant. Apply, Wyatt, Chemist, 31 Tavistock Street, Bedford.

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant; able to take charge of a branch; must be a good Salesman and Dispenser; gentlemanly and energetic. Apply, giving full particulars of age, height, experience, salary required (outdoors), with photo, to Hedges & Son, Pharmacists, Birmingham.

BOMBAY.—Wanted, qualified Assistant, under 25 years of age; passage P. & O. paid out and home; salary first year £172, second year £192, third year £212 per annum; 3 years' agreement certain. Apply, with photo and copy testimonials, to "R. L.," c/o S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Smart Junior (outdoors) in good-class Dispensing business; with knowledge of Homeopathy preferred. Apply, giving full particulars, to Gilbert & Hall, Bournemouth.

CALCUTTA.—Wanted, qualified Assistant for Calcutta; passage paid out and home. For particulars apply to 58/7, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN *(continued.)*

CAPE COLONY.—Qualified Assistant; about 26; 3 years' agreement; salary £180 first year, £192 second year, £204 third year; second-class passage paid out. Apply, with photo and copies of testimonials, to "R. L.," c/o S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

CEYLON.—Qualified Assistant, about 24; hours shorter, pay progressive and higher, than in England; excellent climate; passage paid out and home. Apply, Dakin Brothers, Ltd., 82 Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

CHELLENHAM.—R. Jeffrey & Son will shortly have a vacancy for a good all-round Assistant and accurate Dispenser; one only kept, comfortable home for a quiet man. Please state salary expected and usual particulars. Letters not answered in three days declined.

COLCHESTER. Junior Assistant wanted; indoors; hours 8.30 to 8, Saturdays 1, Thursdays 2. Apply, with usual particulars, to Weddell, 105 High Street, Colchester.

CROMER.—Wanted, immediately, for season or permanency, young qualified Junior, in or out doors. Apply, with full particulars, to R. M. Ling, Chemist, Cromer.

EASTBOURNE.—Qualified Locum wanted; 4 weeks, commencing June 7. Davison & Co., Ltd., Eastbourne.

FAVERSHAM. Wanted, immediately, for a Mixed country business (indoors), a smart Junior Improver, just out of apprenticeship, about 20 years of age, of good appearance; comfortable home, half-day off weekly, no Sunday duty. Send particulars as to reference, salary, etc., and enclose photo, to T. J. Thomas, Market Place, Faversham.

HORLEY.—Junior required in good-class Light Retail; easy hours, comfortable indoor berth. Please give full particulars, salary required, and enclose photo if possible. Sharp, Chemist and Optician, Horley.

JAPAN.—Qualified Assistant (about 24) in old-established English Chemist's; excellent climate and surroundings; short hours; liberal and progressive salary; passage paid out and home. Apply, 41/10, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS.—Wanted, Assistant, outdoors. State age, experience, reference, and salary required, photo if possible, to E. O. Brown, Shaw Lane Pharmacy, Hecaningley, Leeds.

LIVERPOOL. Qualified Assistant (indoors) to take charge of Branch. State age and salary required to S. Stephenson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 98 Kensington, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL. Manager; qualified, comfortable place for middle-aged or elderly man, weekly half-holiday. Give references and state salary required, Caley, 453 Stanley Road, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL (near).—Reliable Registered Chemist as Superintendent; middle-aged; abstainer preferred; suit widower, comfortable home and berth, or outdoors if married; permanency to a suitable man; references most essential. State full particulars in first letter, salary required, send photo if possible, to "Kent" (59/8), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.C.—Outdoors; required, Assistant, about 28; active and obliging with good London experience and references. Apply, Haynes, 42 Southampton Row, W.C.

LONDON, S.W.—Junior Assistant, indoors, about 21, for Light Retail and Dispensing business; state when disengaged; weekly half-holiday; one accustomed to Photography and Optical preferred. "Chemist-Optician," 76 High Street, Wimbledon.

LONDON, N.W.—Wanted, qualified Assistant; aged about 23; indoors; comfortable home. State salary required, "V." (57/24), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Required, qualified Assistant; competent to Manage and desirous of real permanency; age about 30; good height, appearance, address, and thorough Counter work essential; an energetic, methodical, and trustworthy man can remain in this berth for years. Particulars and photo to Messrs. Wright, Ltd., 25 Broadway, Hammersmith.

LONDON, W.—Qualified indoor Assistant, about 24 years. Apply, R. L. Whigham, 22 Brook Street, W.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, at once, unqualified Assistant; outdoors; permanency to suitable man. Duggleby, 88 Waterloo Road, London, S.E.

LONDON, S.E.—Smart qualified Assistant wanted; indoors; good salary to right man. Apply, with usual particulars, to "S." (61/10), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Manager wanted for middle-class business; indoors; weekly half-holiday; must be recommended as thoroughly steady and trustworthy; permanency for suitable man. Apply, "A. B." (61/4), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—T. H. Bateman & Co., 223 Finchley Road, N.W., require, about the middle of June, a qualified Senior Assistant; must have the best experience in Dispensing; indoors. Reply by letter, giving full particulars in first instance, and enclose photograph.

LONDON, S.W.—Strickland & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, 23 Cromwell Place, South Kensington, require a qualified Assistant; good Dispensing experience; age about 23; indoors.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, a Junior, indoors, in a Dispensing and Family business, at once. Apply, stating particulars, Adams, Chemist, 21 Formosa Street, Maida Vale, London, W.

LONDON, E. Qualified Assistant; outdoors; one day off weekly; Sundays 6.30 to 9.30 p.m.; one seeking permanency preferred. Apply, giving full particulars as to age, salary required, and reference, Arthur Lucy, M.P.S., The Aldgate Drug-stores, 116 High Street, E.

MALVERN.—Qualified Assistant; accustomed to best-class Retail and Dispensing. Please state full particulars as to previous experience, salary required (indoors), etc., to A. Mander, The Belle Vue Pharmacy, Malvern.

MALVERN.—Qualified Assistant, accustomed to a good-class business; indoors. Apply, stating salary required, experience, references, age, height, and enclose photo, to W. H. Jones, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Malvern.

MANCHESTER District.—Qualified Assistant (outdoors); age not under 24 years; must be energetic and a capable Counter-man, with Dispensing and Photographic experience. Address, stating when at liberty, age, height, references, salary, etc., and enclosing photo (to be returned), to T. Woodruff, Pharmacist, West Didsbury, Manchester.

MANCHESTER CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Pendlebury. Outpatients' Department, Gartside Street, Manchester.—Male Assistant Dispenser required immediately; commencing salary £75 per annum. Forms of application to be obtained from the undersigned, and must be returned on or before June 4. By order, Hy. J. Eason, Secretary. May 26, 1903.

MORECAMBE.—Unqualified Assistant with a knowledge of Photography. State age, references, height, salary (outdoors), when at liberty, and enclose photo (to be returned), S. Parker, Chemist, Morecambe.

NATAL.—Qualified Assistant wanted for principal town; young man, good appearance, good manner, industrious, knowledge of Photo Goods, Window-dressing, who has had experience in good business in provincial town; 3 years' agreement; second-class passage paid; salary £15, £16, and £17 for first, second, and third years respectively. Apply, with full particulars of experience, to "F. E. T." (61/9), Office of this Paper.

RANGOON.—Qualified Assistant wanted; about 23 years of age; good Dispenser; Store experience desirable; abstainer essential; salary £200 per annum, with annual increments of £25; passage paid out and home; agreement for 4 years to be signed. Apply, by letter, to May, Roberts & Co., 7, 9, and 11 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

SOUTH AFRICA.—An Assistant wanted, possessing the Minor qualification, not over 30 years of age; good salary; good prospects for a man willing to work. Send photo and full particulars to "Assistant," c/o Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

STAFFORD.—Wanted, Improver (aged 18 to 20), for good-class business; must be well recommended. State full particulars, enclosing photo, J. Marson & Son, Stafford.

TORQUAY.—Qualified Manager for Dispensing business; outdoors. Applicants please give full particulars of experience, state age and height, whether married, and, if possible, enclose photo, Fredk. March, 90 Belgrave Road, Torquay.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Qualified Manager wanted for middle-class quick Store business; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty; salary and good commission; splendid opening for energetic young man. State salary and where last engaged to Martyn's Stores, Ltd., Wolverhampton.

A. G. GLASSPOOL, LTD., require a qualified Assistant as Branch Manager; 30-40; married preferred; live on premises; must be accustomed to quick Cash business and possess undeniable references; unqualified Assistant also required. A. G. Glasspool, Ltd., Chemists, Halesowen, near Birmingham.

A QUALIFIED Assistant wanted to take charge of small branch; salary (indoors) £70. Apply, with photo (to be returned) and particulars of experience, to 61/26, Office of this Paper.

A LSOP & QUILLER, 137 Slogne Street, S.W., require a qualified Assistant (indoors), age about 23 or 24; duties chiefly Dispensing. Apply, with full particulars, as above, to A. Wigginton. Three assistants kept.

A N outdoor Assistant; chiefly for Hospital Dispensing; must be competent. Apply, with particulars of experience, age, height, and salary expected, to Dix, Lancaster & Co., 8 High Street, Croydon. Applicants please consider us suited if not replied to in three days.

FERRIS & CO., LTD., Bristol, are requiring a qualified Assistant; not over 28 years of age; must be a good Counterman, quick, and accurate. Apply, stating salary required and names of references.

FRENCH Chemist wants a young genteel Assistant (18-20), who would like to learn French Pharmacy and language; good references required; family life conditions; boarded and lodged. Apply to Devic, Chemist, Fontainebleau, France.

HICKS & CO., Cardiff, require a qualified Assistant; outdoors; must be a reliable Dispenser and smart Counterman. Apply, stating age, height, references, and enclosing photo, to W. T. Hicks, 63 Richmond Road, Cardiff.

JUNIOR Assistant, from June 10 to 26, both inclusive, in Mixed Country Retail; hours 8 to 7.30, Saturdays to 8.30, no Sunday duty; outdoors; applications must be accompanied by reference to last employer; testimonials not accepted, and will not be returned. State remuneration to F. E. Rookledge, Chemist and Newsagent, Easingwold.

JUNIOR Assistant required; age 19 to 23. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

LADY Pharmacist, qualified, to assist in running a Pharmacy in a fashionable inland watering-place; must have had good Retail experience. Apply, with photo, stating experience, salary required, and references, to "W. W." (56/24), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant for first-class business; outdoors; easy hours. Apply, Chas. Midgley, Ltd., 17 St. Ann's Square, Manchester.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager wanted at once; energetic and enterprising, and with a knowledge of the Store trade; good salary to good man. Apply, 60/4, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED required, chiefly for Dispensing, in high-class business; seaside; permanency; must have had some experience in Dispensing; hours 9 to 8, 2 hours Sunday duty. Full particulars to 60/40, Office of this Paper.

SOUTHALLS, Birmingham, require a qualified Assistant, indoors, for Counter and Dispensing; first-class references indispensable.

THE Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, E.C.—Dispenser required; must have the Major or the Minor Pharmaceutical qualification; commencing salary £100 per annum, increasing £5 per annum to £120; similar experience a recommendation. Applications and testimonials to be sent to the Secretary at the Hospital.

VACANCIES for qualified Assistants, owing to shortly opening several new branches on South Coast; progressive salaries to gentlemen with ability. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

WANTED, reliable, honest, middle-aged, married Assistant for Family trade in mining village, South Wales; Welsh-speaking not absolutely necessary, but must be thoroughly recommended and one seeking a permanency; house found free of rent. Give fullest particulars, when applying, "Ferrum" (59/36), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, smart qualified Assistant for a first-class business; permanency with excellent prospects to a thoroughly capable man. State age, whether married, and when at liberty, 60/2, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, at once, for London, East, qualified Manager; married; 40s. weekly, with house; permanency for temperate and reliable man. Apply, with fullest particulars, to "Anisi" (60/1), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Manager (about 30) for middle-class cash business, North London; must be smart, active, and with good references; outdoor post; good opportunity for energetic man. Apply, 59/50, Office of this Paper.

WATSON, Forest Gate, wants, at once, qualified Assistant to take charge; no Sunday duty; permanency. Apply, 100 Mitcham Road, Tooting.

WHOLESALE.

CITY Wholesale house have a vacancy for an Export Invoice Clerk with previous experience in the trade; aged about 22; good prospect for a smart man. Apply, with full particulars and commencing salary required, to 58/305, Office of this Paper.

A N established firm of Chemists and Perfumers have a vacancy for a Representative to introduce a Side-line on commission basis; one with established connection among Chemists in North or West preferred. 61/20, Office of this Paper.

A NALYTICAL and Laboratory Chemist, by London Manufacturing Chemists; fully experienced in Drug Analyses and Standardisations, and with a working knowledge of General Laboratory routine. Apply, giving salary required and all particulars, to 46/8, Office of this Paper.

IMPORTANT Wholesale Speciality house desires Traveller, on liberal commission, to carry several lines interesting to the Medical and Dental profession; none but those with good connection need apply. Apply, by letter, with full particulars, to "Z." (53/12), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Invoice Clerk required; must have had good experience in a Wholesale Druggist's or accustomed to price Drugs and Galenicals. State salary required and full particulars, "London" (59/50), Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY Assistant required with practical experience in the manufacture of Toilet Specialities, and willing to make himself generally useful. Write, giving full particulars of past experience and salary required, to "E. H. C." (56/150), Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY.—A good man wanted for abroad; must be well up in Standardising and able to prepare all the ordinary Galenicals and B.P. Preparations; unvaried; passage paid; progressive salary, starting at about £14 per month. Apply, by letter only, "E. B. R.," 10 Park View, Northumberland Avenue, Wanstead Park, E.

MANCHESTER and District.—Resident Representative wanted. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. keep a register of applicants for positions in connection with their head establishment and works, and in connection with their colonial and foreign branches. Candidates for positions in the Offices, Works, Warehouses, etc., or on the Travelling Representative Staff at home and abroad, should always accompany their applications by full particulars of qualifications, experience, etc. As vacancies occur in Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s rapidly-increasing business, this register is referred to and drawn upon. There are at present vacancies for applicants with Pharmaceutical training and a good knowledge of Spanish or French.

PILL-ROOM.—Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., have a vacancy for an Assistant in their Pill and Tablet Department; previous experience essential. Apply, in writing, stating salary required, etc., to Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., 35/42 Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, E.C.

SMART Representative required to call upon Chemists, Drug-stores, etc.; must be energetic, reliable, thoroughly familiar with the trade, and up to date in his methods. Apply, stating age, salary, and experience, to 57/38, Office of this Paper.

SMART Travellers wanted, calling on Chemists, to carry a Toilet Preparation as a Side-line; good commission payable on results only. Apply, by letter, stating experience, age, and districts covered, to 57/8, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER.—Fine opening for smart man having good, live connection with Chemists, whole of Ireland, to (in addition) represent an old-established house having small connections needing development. Also wanted, Traveller for Midlands, Eastern, South, South-West territory. For attention state fullest particulars, age, present line carried, references, etc., 58/8, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with good references, to sell Cattle Medicines; well advertised; liberal commission. Apply, "Smilax" (55/33), Office of this Paper.

TWO Representatives required by old-established Wholesale Druggists; one for Lancashire and Yorkshire, the other for Scotland; must be Salesmen, have a large connection, and be well up in Pharmaceutical and Toilet Packed Goods. "Mutual" (53/45), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN—*cont.*

WANTED, Travellers (country), calling on Chemists, to sell as a Side-line, on commission only, a novel Proprietary Article used by Chemists largely. Apply to "L. M. N. O." (57/18), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, young working Chemist for manufacturing Electrical Laboratory; degree not essential; permanent progressive position to suitable man. Address particulars and salary required, 58, 3, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Assistant for Wholesale business; about 19 years of age; knowledge of French not necessary. Scott, 4 Rue Chauveau Lagarde, Paris.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE range of Modern Fittings for Sale.—6-ft. backed wall-case; nest of drug-drawers, glass labels and knobs, shelving over and cornice; 9-ft. glass-fronted counter, dispensing-screen, mirror centre, desk and perfume case, 3-ft. plate-glass counter-case, window-enclosure, set of 4 plate-glass polished edge shelves, 7 ft. 3 in.; tapped standard bars; make a pretty shop; sacrifice for £40. Sharp, 49 Edward Street, Brighton.

TO Chemists Commencing Business.—Grand opportunity for beginners; advertisers, having a complete set of modern shop-fittings and bottles for Sale, will, to save warehousing expenses, dispose of same for part cash and balance on easy instalments, or will fit up Pharmacy on similar moderate terms. Write, "Enter-price" (59/61), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded

RETAIL.

HOSPITAL Locum; qualified, good references. Irving, 116a New Kent Road, London.

LOCUM; qualified; optical; 9 years' experience. "M. P. S." (57/14), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man seeks situation as Assistant; Harrogate experience. 56, 15, Office of this Paper.

PERMANENT or Locum; 12 years London and Continent. "Photographic," 47 Swinegate, Grantham.

NOTTS DISTRICT.—Assistant; 24; experienced and reliable. "W. F.," 35 Great Percy Street, W.C.

CIVILITY and courtesy; 14 years' every experience; London and provincial. 274 High Street, Rochester.

AS Assistant; unqualified; Mixed trade, Prescribing, Extractions, etc. "Beta," 2 Hallfield Road, Bradford.

ASSISTANT; 27; unqualified; good experience and references. Innes, 10 Roseneath Road, Clapham Common.

DOCTOR'S Dispenser; young; unqualified; experienced; references. "Assistant," 56 Lorne Road, Forest Gate.

QUALIFIED; 25; first-class experience and references. Apply, "Pharmacist," 25 Mayflower Road, Clapham, S.W.

ASSISTANT; outdoors; 32; unqualified; Retail or Store; disengaged June 8. "Mixture" (56/2), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; Locum; Dispensing, Photography, General; London experience. "S.," 67 Farringdon Street, London.

QUALIFIED; 10 years' all-round experience; Manager or Assistant; disengaged beginning of June. "X. L." (57/36), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR or Improver; 19; good experience; knowledge of Photography; excellent references. Holbrook, 19 Warminster Road, St. Werburghs, Bristol.

JUNIOR; age 19; 4 years' experience in Dispensing, Retail, Sight-testing, Retinoscopy; abstainer. A. W. Thorne, The Modern Pharmacy, Hednesford.

LOCUM; free July 31; good references; terms moderate; total abstainer; easily accessible (two Western Counties). "T." (55/11), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 25; thoroughly competent and experienced in best-class business; for three months from late in June. "L. W." (58/10), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 21; good-class business; facilities for study. Symms, Eaton Hill, Tarporley.

UNQUALIFIED; 30; Dispensing, etc. "Assistant," 17 Lower Forster Street, Walsall.

LOCUM or Manager; good Dispenser; qualified. "Chemicus," 1 Oak Villa, Hendon, N.W.

LOCUM, or for a term; qualified; disengaged June 7. Hobson Key, Brook Estate, Mounmouth.

20; Dispensing and Retail; tall; 5 years' experience. "Dover," Papecastle, Cockermouth.

LADY Dispenser desires re-engagement; qualified; good testimonials. 59/5, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; qualified; experienced; disengaged till June 26. "Pharmacist," 10 Raby Street, Darlington.

EXPERIENCED Assistant desires Part-time situation; abstainer. "Frank," 24 Desborough Road, Plymouth.

SENIOR or Manager; outdoors; qualified; steady, reliable; Photography. "Radix," 21 St. Peter's Street, Coventry.

MANAGER, Locum, or Assistant; disengaged; abstainer; 36. 2 Warwick Mansions, Lower Richmond Road, Putney.

EXPERIENCED Dispenser (lady); disengaged; Locum or permanency. "D. D.," 3 Hunter's Road, Thornton Heath.

LOCUM; M.P.S.; disengaged June 19; recommended by Mr. Davison (Denoual & Co.). 22 Castlewood Road, Stamford Hill.

CHANGE of Address.—All letters and telegrams for John Pye, please address 62 Lynnette Avenue, South Side, Clapham.

LOCUM; qualified; May 29 to June 5 inclusive. "Manager," c/o Mr. J. Whittaker, 2 Hedges Street, Failsforth, Manchester.

JUNIOR; 22; disengaged June 2; reading for Minor; excellent references. Williams, Snowdonia, Penygroes, S.O., North Wales.

ASSISTANT; country business; competent; reliable; permanency; married, no family; disengaged; moderate salary. 69/23, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist (L.P.S.I.) seeks situation; Locum or permanency; good Compounder; excellent references. 60/15, Office of this Paper.

SMART young Assistant for season, or permanent engagement; at liberty shortly; moderate salary. "Photographic" (58/18), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 27; first-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; highest references; permanency required. "Statin," 35 Commercial Road, Bournemouth.

UNQUALIFIED; Dispenser, Prescriber, practical Therapist; 10 years' experience; references; disengaged; age 30. Ball, "Devonia," Mountsorrel, Leicester.

LOCUM, Manager, Assistant; 36; Extractor, Prescriber. Photography; married; permanency; immediate; unqualified. "James," 2 The Goffs, New Romney, Kent.

LADY Dispenser; qualified; Locum. "L," 76 Bedford Road, Ilford, Essex.

DISPENSER (Hall); excellent experience and references. 61/3, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER; whole or Part-time; good references; abstainer. 62/4, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; unqualified; several years' experience. R. M. Lelean, 11 Princess Road, Leicester.

DISPENSING, Part-time, or full; 36; unqualified; permanency. Simon, 49 Treherne Road, Brixton.

LOCUM; qualified; excellent references; disengaged. "Caius," 21A Castletown Road, West Kensington.

UNQUALIFIED; 36; Prescriber, Extractor; good references. Foster, 125 Catherine Street, Doncaster.

QUALIFIED; Locum; 8 years with Corbyn, Stacey & Co. "Alpha," "Boyton," Elburton, Plymouth.

DISPENSER to Doctor; disengaged morning and afternoon; excellent references. Stovell, 4 Handforth Road, S.W.

QUALIFIED; 32; married; abstainer; W. or S.W. preferred; disengaged soon. "London" (62/5), Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or permanency; excellent references and experience; disengaged; qualified. Williams, 137 Blenheim Crescent, W.

ASSISTANT; 23; abstainer; 6 years' experience; seaside or permanency. Alexander, 32 St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury.

DISPENSER; unqualified; highest references; quick, accurate; thoroughly experienced. "B. C.," 503 Southwark Park Road, S.E.

JUNIOR; 22; unqualified; Dispensing, Photography, and General Retail; excellent references; disengaged. 60/14, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM TENENS.—Pharmacist now booking engagements; good references. Details and dates to "Phenol" (60/38), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager or Locum; disengaged; good experience; town and country; recent references. "M.P.S.," 1 Bye Road, Sydenham.

ASSISTANT; 29; tall; good experience; Prescribing, Dispensing, Photography; last situation 4 years. "Rhei," 32 Lock Road, Broadheath, Cheshire.

IMPROVER; 18; passed Preliminary; short experience; no salary asked; time for study; country or seaside preferred. "E. R.," 64 St. John's Wood Road, London.

LOCUM or Part-time; qualified; active, obliging; abstainer; Fridays and Saturdays whole days and any morning free. "Borax," 535 Holloway Road, N.

UNQUALIFIED; good Dispensing, Retail, and Photographic experience; good references; Liverpool or district preferred. "S.," 46 Talbot Street, Southport.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 26; 4 years' experience; brisk Retail; or as Clerk to Wholesale; 8 years' experience; home or abroad. "D.," 121 Godwin Road, Forest Gate.

COMPETENT Assistant; 28; excellent Dispenser; smart Salesman, Photography; best references; moderate salary. "Reliable" (58/81), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 25; 10 years' experience, good-class Retail and Dispensing, London and provincial; good references; disengaged. Lockhart, 58 Moseow Road, Bayswater.

LOCUM, Part-time, permanent; West-end experience; 33 years; 6 ft.; good appearance; references excellent; London or Coast; disengaged June 21. 62/9, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Locum, or otherwise; disengaged; unqualified; married; 15 years' experience; good Dispenser, Extractor, and Counterman; good references. Bedding, 540 Caledonian Road, London, N.

UNQUALIFIED but thoroughly experienced Assistant seeks permanency; smart Counterman, Salesman, Dispenser, skilful Extractor and other Dental experience; married; good appearance; age 33; references. Apply, "Galenical," 44 Alverton Street, Deptford, S.E.

LOCUM; 28; qualified; Prescriber, Extractor, Photography; Continental; 6 years' experience and references; engagements booked. T. H. Buswell, Lutterworth.

PART-TIME or South Coast; Dispensing, Counter, Buying; 8 years' experience, 3 West-end; 25; tall; excellent references. Gillett, Summerfield, Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos.

IMEDIATELY, temporary or permanent, reliable Assistant; middle-aged; single; all-round experience; excellent reference; abstainer; unqualified. "Active," 12 Chapel Street, Uxbridge.

ASSISTANT (36), unqualified, smart, practical, trustworthy, good appearance and address, seeks permanency or Locum; town or country; excellent references. "A.," 64 Elsinore Road, Forest Hill.

FRENCH Assistant (20) desires situation, from June to October, in an English Pharmacy; speaks English; salary not so great a consideration as experience. "R. E." (55/7), Office of this Paper.

LOCUM; qualified; 27; abstainer; excellent references; London and provincial experience; disengaged June 7; South-Western Counties preferred. Gordon, "Ferndale," Prior Park Road, Bath.

ASSISTANT; 29; unqualified; tall; competent; late Branch Manager; good all-round experience; practical Photographer, Prescriber; up-to-date methods. "Amidol," Rock House, Clevedon, Somerset.

ASSISTANT or Branch Manager; Mixed trade, Prescribing and Extracting (Locum) or otherwise; disengaged; age 38 years; married; not qualified. "Extractor," c/o 23 Church Street, Haslingden, Lancs.

MANAGING Assistant; married, no family; steady, sober, reliable; middle-aged; good Prescriber, Counterman, Dispenser, Photographer; Extract and Take Impressions; disengaged. Powell, Littlestone, Kent.

QUALIFIED (24), 8 years' experience, seeks situation as Assistant in Pharmacy; best references; indoors preferred; French and German languages, slight knowledge of English. Georges Rein, Pharmacie Lappart, Rue Pont-Thomas 3, Liège, Belgium.

LOCUM, qualified Chemist, married, Minor and Hall examinations, 25 years' varied experience in London, provincial, and country, desires engagements during summer months; with view to early succession preferred. Apply, M. D. Evans, Pharmacist, Treherbert.

WHOLESALE.

SITUATION required; 10 years' all-round experience, 6 years Wholesale; age 30. 59/22, Office of this Paper.

SALES Manager; shortly disengaged; known to all best buyers; has exceptional facilities. 61/92, Office of this Paper.

YOUTH (19) seeks situation; Wet or Dry Counter; 5 years' experience; good references. "C. B.," 31 Inville Road, Walworth.

POSITION of trust required by advertiser as Warehouseman; accustomed to control; 9 years' experience. 61/40, Office of this Paper.

SPECIALITIES, Drugs, Patents, Despatch, Buying; whole control or part; 14 years' experience; home or abroad. 61/33, Office of this Paper.

BOOKKEEPER and Cashier.—Lady desires re-engagement; Wholesale; 7 years in trade; age 25 years; used to Superintending office staff; excellent references. Apply, 60/26, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN, with good experience and connection amongst Doctors, Institutions, etc., would Represent Drug House on commission basis and expenses. Address, 59/027, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN travelling South Wales district, in Drugs and Sundries, would be glad of Side-line on commission and travelling expenses. Address, first instance, "Chemist," 13 Priorton Terrace, Swansea.

REPRESENTATIVE, Chemists and Doctors, can accept position middle of June; tall; 36; excellent references; convincing Salesman; good knowledge Drugs, Sundries; accustomed to demonstrating. 61/29, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, with London experience, desires engagement in Wholesale Druggists' Laboratory; thoroughly experienced in Drug Standardising and Manufacturing, with practical knowledge of the trade. 56/30, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER (33), qualified, good address, in touch with best Chemists South of Birmingham, especially South Coast, open to re-engagement July 1; Drugs, Sundries, or Allied Trades; highest testimonials; best experience. 59/28, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN (27), Major, well educated, well read, energetic, imaginative, literary ability, well up in Therapeutics and Bacteriology, desires responsible post with first-class Wholesale house; preferably Literary Department. 61/5, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81A Lee Green.
SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—20 Brunner Mond, 103s. 1½d.; 100 Bovril Deferred, 5s. 6d.; 50 E. Cook £10 Prefrs., 16 11s. 6d.; 50 Evans Lescher Prefrs., 103s. 9d.; 200 Hford, 13s. 1½d.
WANTED (subject).—100 C. Ash Ordinary, 27s. 6d. x.d.; 100 Camwal Prefrs. 6s. 3d.; 205 Ordinary 1s., 4 Debentures £34; 16 Virol, 6s.
 List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

To the Members of the PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to thank you sincerely for the generous support which has placed me in the honourable and responsible position of an elected representative on the Council. It will be my conscientious endeavour to attend to your interests and so deal with the important matters coming before the Council as to merit the confidence you have reposed in me.

And I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,

DAVID GILMOUR.

Dunfermline, May 25, 1909.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. **MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER**, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

WE HAVE WHAT YOU REQUIRE, Drug Fittings, Counters, Wall-cases, Dispensing-screens, Perfume-cases, etc., in almost all sizes; second-hand; condition first-class; prices reasonable. Write for sketches and details giving approximate sizes, or call and inspect. **RUDDUCK & CO.**, 262 OLD STREET, E.C.

COMPLETE FITTINGS for SHOP (in excellent condition, as good as new).—12-ft. drug-fitting, drawers, lockers, shelving, and cornice; 6-ft. wallcase in two heights; 6-ft. screen, mirror centre, cases on each side, counter under; 8-ft. serving-counter; perfume case and desk; counter case; £32 10s. complete. **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS**, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

"GARDEN CHEMICALS."—Chemists who wish to cultivate a trade in Horticultural requisites are invited to write to A. C. WOOTTON, 4 SEYMOUR ROAD, FINCHLEY, N., for a copy of the new and revised edition of the booklet entitled as above.

SYPHON Trade.—Errand boys delight to take them out on one of our new trolleys, on which a boy of eight can easily convey 3 dozen siphons any distance; hundreds in use; price only 37s., carriage paid. **Arthur & Co., K.P.**, Cambridge.

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should be the mainstay of your business. Are they? Are you perfectly satisfied with the sales of the same? Do you wish to increase them? If so, write for copy of Booklet, "How to Increase Your Business," which shows how you are able to do so, and prove to the public that you are the most up-to-date Pharmacist in your district. Booklet sent post free on receipt of p.c. to any Pharmacist.

J. R. B. ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD.

I WAS DISAPPOINTED

though the Client evidently wasn't, for he writes, May 18: "I had another good month last month, £12 better than last year."

This Client has been on the Register nearly a year, and it is my promise to all new Clients to endeavour to raise the returns at least £20 a month. I am now endeavouring to fulfil that promise in the very short space of time left in this particular case.

Can I increase your business £20 a month also? Booklets FREE. Apply now **BERNARD SLACK, Princes Chambers, WOLVERHAMPTON.**

EXCHANGE COLUMN

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

SCALES, 13-in. beam; glass case; cheap. 59/29, Office of this Paper. **YORK Glass Co.'s** percolator; 4 pint; complete; cash or exchange. **DOUTLEDAY, Dorking.**

FOR sale, a 1-gal. double-action tincture-press; in perfect condition; price £2. **S. PARKER, Chemist, Morecambe.**

FORMULÆ.

FORMULA for sale; boot-polishes, black, brown. **FRANCE**, 42 Vartry Road, London, N.

VETERINARY medicines (twelve in all, 10s.).—"Seour," "Red-water," "Colic," "Hoosie," "Ringworm," "Worms," etc.; thoroughly satisfactory. **DODDS, Crumlin, Antrim.**

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

PAPIER Poudre, 29 6d., 19 3d., clean and assorted, 10s. posted; Seegar's dye, 6d. samples, 15 for 3s. 6d. **BOROUGH**, 92 Ormesby Road, Middlesbrough.

SHARES.

SHARES for Sale. See above.

SHOP FITTINGS.

FOR sale, O'Brien's till, perfect condition, 30s.; large marble mortar, to fit in stand, with pestles, 10s.; also 3 5-gal. swan-neck carboys, 5s. each. **MASON**, 89 Acre Lane, Brixton.

A COMPLETE range of best mahogany fittings for sale, including backed wall-case, 10 ft.; nest of 78 drug-drawers, glass labels, 12 ft. long; show-case counter, 9 ft. long; sponge-case; Southall's dispensing-screen, 6 ft. long and 5 ft. in centre. Offers to **GALE, Chemist, Gateshead.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALORIGEN ventilating gas stove; all copper. 59/92, Office of this Paper.

FLETCHER'S foot bellows, dental journals, bi-stethoscope. Offers, 533 Bearwood Road, Birmingham.

8 DOZ. tablet bottles, screw capped, 25s.; 3 lb. tinct. gelsem, 1½ lb. vanillin. Offers to clear, 60/37, Office of this Paper.

12 DOZ. syphons; plain vases; "Mondolot's" make; no further use for them; will accept 7s. per doz. packed free on rail. **HIND, Chemist, Leicester.**

ONE-THIRD off wholesale list—6 2s. 6d. Floriline, 6 Guards' hair-dye, 2 Henry's magnesia, 4 Denonal's injection, 2 syrup Dusart, 4 Wild's gout-mixture, 6 Leeming's essence (Butler), 6 4s. 6d. Holloway's pills, 5 Rackham's tonic compound, 4 Sweeting's elixir, 2 Woolridge's tincture, 3 Hampton's oils, 1 lb. Calvert's No. 1 acid, 1 lb. Battley's liq. cinchon. cordefol., 3 specie-jars, 1 carboy, dental forceps. **SMITH, Chemist, Warrington.**

WANTED.

SODA fountain. State price and make, **SCOTT, Confectioner, Bells-hill, N.B.**

CHEMIST'S lamp. Send design with lowest price to **ELFORD**, 83 Albion Hill, Brighton.

MINOR, Major, Chemists' books.—Send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. **Gower, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.**

SECOND-HAND Gledhill's "Unique" till; good condition. **F. R. BARTON, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Loughborough Junction, S.W.**

SECOND-HAND 2-flask vulcaniser and dental engine required; also cheap chair. Write, stating lowest price, "W. E.," 30 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

CAN anyone kindly furnish me with the address of a Mrs. Louisa Aske? Recently moved, supposed to be the Malden (Surrey) district. **EMMERTON, 27 High Road, Balham, S.W.**

Agri-Horticultural Poisons.

Notices of Application

for licences under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act have been lodged with the local authorities named. The dates appended in parentheses are those of the advertisements, which have to be published before the applications are lodged. The licence is not to be granted until fourteen days after the receipt of the application.

Subscribers and others would oblige us by sending information with reference to applications. Copies of newspapers containing the advertisements of applicants would also be esteemed.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—J. Wight (G. Webster & Son), Durno; Chas. Mann (R. & R. Murray), Lumsden; J. Mackie & Co., Ltd., Fyvie and New Deer; C. F. and Wm. Wattie (Jas. Wattie & Sons), Strathdon, Wm. Hay & Sons, Alford; Wm. Moir, Auchnagatt; Alex. Frazer, Dinnet; G. Chalmers & Co., New Aberdeen; A. Duthie & Co., Tervies and Oldmeldrum; P. McAllan, Newmachar; A. Williamson, Torphins; and Adams & Co., Inchley, Torphins—all general merchants.

AYSARTH (YORKS).—Geo. W. Capstick, West Burton, and Septimus Webster, general dealer, Hening.

CATTERALL (LANCS).—J. Parker, Post Office.

DALRY.—Hy. Taylor, ironmonger and seedsman.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—R. A. Charles, Llanrhaidr, Oswestry.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.—T. & R. Carlyle, Waterbeck.

EDINBURGH.—J. E. Young, seedsman, 177 Morningside Road.

ENSWORTH (HANTS).—Geo. Hinks, nurseryman (May 21).

EVESHAM.—A. M. Whitford, horticultural sundriesman.

FORRES.—R. Thomson (Sellers & Co.), ironmonger, 63 High Street.

GALASHIELS.—R. M. Laidlaw, Woodside Nurseries.

HAILSHAM (SUSSEX).—A. F. Smith, ironmonger.

HASTINGS.—Thos. Relfe, Tivoli Nurseries, Hollington.

HESSLE (YORKS).—Mallinson & Barlow.

IVERNESS.—S. Mackay (Duncan, Ross & Co.), machine merchant, Baron Taylor's Lane.

LISMORE (ARGYLL).—N. MacCormick, The Stores.

MARLBOROUGH.—Burgess & Son, nurserymen.

MELTON MOWBRAY.—Sharman & Ladbury, ironmongers.

MID-CALDER (MIDLOTHIAN).—Thos. Hood, grocer.

MINEHEAD (SOMERSET).—Jas. Webber, florist.

NEWICK (SUSSEX).—F. Bannister, grocer, Post Office.

NEWTYLE (FORFAR).—A. Laing & Co., merchants.

NORTON (DURHAM).—J. Fewster, nurseryman.

PADSTOW (CORNWALL).—H. E. Holloway.

PLYMOUTH.—A. T. Westlake, Pontey's Seed Warehouse, 21 Cornwall Street; T. W. Pessell, 19-20 Drake Street; Emily B. Cooper and H. Kate Cooper (C. Cooper & Son)—all seed merchants; Emma Lethbridge (John Lethbridge), 59 Old Town Street.

PORTSMOUTH.—J. G. Bryson, nurseryman (May 22).

RETTFORD.—Chas. R. Clark, nurseryman, The Square.

RICHMOND-ON-THAMES.—S. Flowers, ironmonger, 67 Kew Road.

SALEHURST (SUSSEX).—A. Waters.

SHEPHERD.—Thos. Henderson (R. & T. Henderson), grocer, etc., and Thos. Irvine (A. Irvine & Sons), Dunrossness; Chas. Leslie, Renwick; Pole, Hoseason & Co., grocers, etc., Mossbank and Graven.

SHETTLSTON.—Shettleston Oil and Chemical Co.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—J. Fewster, nurseryman.

Consideration of Applications.

ABERDEEN.—The County Council has remitted the communications relating to poison-licences to the General Purposes Committee, with full powers to administer the Act and dispose of applications.

ARBROATH.—The Provost's Committee of the Town Council considered on May 21 applications by E. McIntosh and J. McIntosh (John Thomson), A. S. Smith and A. Smith (J. S. Smith & Sons), J. Cuthbert—ironmongers, and J. Kemp, ironmonger's assistant. Mr. A. E. S. Thomson, solicitor for the applicants, said that it had not been foreseen by the framers of the Pharmacy Act of 1863 that weed-killers and sheep-dip would become indispensable in horticulture and agriculture. Prosecutions by the Pharmaceutical Society had hampered the trade in these poisonous compounds, compelling various expedients to be adopted to avoid breaking the statute. Circumstances became so intolerable that a Departmental Committee was appointed to hear evidence on the matter, and the Act of 1903 was the result. Under the Pharmacy Acts chemists had certain duties in regard to the public safety, but in this case their only right to be there was as rivals in trade. It was clear that the intention of Parliament was to enable farmers and gardeners to obtain these poisonous substances from the traders from whom they had been accus-

tomed to getting them. The only objectors were the chemists who were not the vendors of these particular compounds, and he contended that convenience of the public must be taken into account and the applications granted.

Mr. Alex. Ross, solicitor, Dundee, on behalf of the chemists, primarily contended that it was incompetent to issue a licence to an assistant on the ground that the licensee must keep open shop, and secondly that it was not the intention of the promoters of the Bill that licensees should compete with chemists while these were available. He quoted Mr. Herbert Samuel, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and from a report of the Privy Council in support of the latter contention, and stated that all official interpretations pointed that Arbroath was outside the scope of the Act. He disputed Mr. Thomson's statistics regarding the relative sales of weed-killer and sheep-dip by chemists and ironmongers. It would be absurd to claim that any hardship would result from confining their sale to chemists, of whom there were eight distributed throughout the town. Mr. James Jack, Ph.C., said he would not have said a word if he had not been challenged, but he sold 800 gals. of weed-killer last year, and he challenged any ironmonger in the town to disprove the statement. Mr. F. W. M. Bennett, chemist and druggist, was proceeding to address the committee on the subject when it was stated that the chemists should be satisfied with the admirable way in which Mr. Ross had stated their case, and Mr. Bennett accordingly resumed his seat. Mr. Thomson having briefly replied, the Provost then stated that the unanimous opinion of the committee was in favour of recommending the grant of the applications. In reply to Mr. Ross as to whether the chemists would be allowed to appear before the Council the Provost and Town Clerk both answered "Oh, no!"

CAMBRIDGE.—A memorandum, signed by all the members of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association in business in the borough, has been forwarded to the Corporation stating that the petitioners are already supplying the public with poisonous agricultural and horticultural preparations, and requesting that no licences be issued. If the Council required further information, the Association would arrange for a deputation. The matter has been referred to the Public Health Committee.

CARDIFF.—The Health Committee received deputations from the chemists and also from the seedsmen on May 25. Mr. Leo Joseph acted as chief spokesman for the seventeen chemists. Attention was called to the danger of indiscriminate vending of poisons and to the requirements of Sub-Section 2 of Section 2. Mr. Joseph, in reply to a Councillor's advice that chemists should not advise amateur gardeners regarding the use of poisons in horticulture, said that chemists had to study botany, and frequently took special trouble to study and cater for the horticultural trade. The President of the local Chemists' Association (Mr. H. A. Gerhold) was a champion sweet-potato grower. Mr. Jabez Jones, chemist and druggist, as a member of the committee, pointed out the illicit nature in the past of the seedsmen's traffic in poisonous compounds, and contended that the only proper medium for the sale of poisons was the chemist. The committee eventually decided, with two dissentients, to recommend that the licences be granted to seedsmen.

FALKIRK.—At a meeting of the Town Council on May 25, the application of Messrs. David Dow & Sons, seedsmen, although a majority were in favour of granting the application, was remitted to a committee by seven votes to six. A petition from the chemists of the town had been put in, and Messrs. Thomas Lyon and R. Mackinnon waited upon the Council in support of it. Mr. Dow's son, who also appeared before the Council, said that chemists did not stock the preparations until this agitation was raised, but Mr. Lyon contended there were ample facilities in the burgh. A long discussion ensued, which resulted as stated above.

KENT.—The Diseases of Animals Committee has advised the County Council that the powers under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act be delegated to the committee.

KILDARE.—The Secretary of the County Council intimated at the Council's last meeting that he had received the regulations, which he proceeded to explain. Several applications were then considered, some of which were granted and others refused.

MIDDLESEX.—The report of the General Purposes Committee came before the Middlesex County Council on May 27, when Alderman Wright, Chairman of the Committee, asked that the matter be referred back for further consideration. This was agreed to without discussion. The report will not come before the Council for another month. It dealt with eight applications, and in most cases it was demonstrated to the Committee that the existing facilities for obtaining agri-horticultural poisons are sufficient; nevertheless the Committee recommended that all the applications should be granted. We hope to deal with the matter later and more fully.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Health Committee had before them on May 21 the applications from four local seedsmen. Mr. Dobbs,

who appeared on behalf of the applicants, contended that the new Act was passed to render it legal for nurserymen to sell poisonous compounds, especially those used for fumigating purposes, the trade for which had been entirely in the nurserymen's hands. The voting on the question was equally divided, and the final decision was left to the City Council.

PRESTON.—The Health Committee reports the receipt of a number of applications and also a protest from the chemists. A deputation of the local Chemists' Association had awaited upon the committee, and the committee had deferred the matter.

TYNEMOUTH.—The Town Council referred back on May 19 the Watch Committee's recommendation that two applications be granted (*C. & D.*, May 22, p. 802). The Town Clerk stated that the application of Smurthwaite Bros. was made out in the name of Mr. Jas. Smurthwaite, as two brothers could not hold one licence. Mr. J. H. Tebb said both the applications were not in order, as a licence could not be granted for two places.

Applications Granted.

AUCHTERARDER.—W. Robertson and Hector Philp—ironmongers.

CUPAR (FIFE).—The Town Council decided on May 21 to grant applications for poison-licences.

DUNDEE.—The Town Council, sitting as Public Health Committee on May 25, granted the applications of six seedsmen. The Chief Constable reported that four chemists were selling the commodities in question. He had no objection to offer to any of the applicants. Mr. Charles Soutar, on behalf of the Dundee chemists, argued that Parliament intended that licences be issued where chemists did not exist in sufficient number. In Dundee there were forty chemists who dealt in the substances in question, and some of them traded at the doors of those nurserymen who sought licences. Mr. A. E. S. Thomson, solicitor, Edinburgh, for the applicants, said it was the duty of the local authority to ensure that the reasonable requirements of the public in the purchase of poisons were satisfied. There was a demand for these preparations which required to be satisfied, and that demand had been supplied by the seedsmen who had built up a trade. Mr. Burke, in moving the grant of the applications, said the Act had for its purpose the legalising of trade in this business by seedsmen.

DEXAS.—The Town Council has decided to issue licences to two local ironmongers and one seedsman. Mr. John Gunn, chemist, said that the agricultural portion of his trade was the most important part of his business, his father having built up a large connection. The trade was in reality a very small item in an ironmonger's business. To say that chemists were trying to establish a monopoly when they were only trying to protect their trade was unjust. In reply to the Provost as to why no action had been taken to prevent the illicit trade in sheep-dip, Mr. Gunn replied that the vendors had successfully evaded the law. The Provost remarked that he would be very unwilling to see any trade leave the town, and he was afraid the buyers of the preparations would not go to the chemists.

EDINBURGH.—The Town Council had before them on May 25 thirteen applications from seedsmen, including the ten amended applications from individuals instead of firms. Mr. Thomson appeared for the applicants, and Mr. Lyon Mackenzie, instructed by Mr. P. Morrison, S.S.C., for the objectors. Messrs. J. Rutherford Hill, J. Tait, and G. H. C. Rowland (Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association), and Mr. Wilson, Haddington, were also present in the chemists' interests. Mr. Thomson said the Council must infer that Parliament had not overlooked the danger to the public involved in giving greater facilities for the sale of certain poisons. Regarding the preference provision (Regulation 2) to seedsmen, it would require a very cogent reason to show why the Council should not put it into effect. Increased facilities were required for obtaining these preparations, and regarding the reasonable requirements condition, he argued that it would not be satisfied otherwise than by granting the applications, since seedsmen created the trade in insecticides and weed-killer. Mr. Mackenzie, in opposing the applications, said he appeared for twenty-six qualified poison-vendors in Edinburgh. He pointed out that the Act was intended to apply in sparsely populated districts. Considerations of trade rivalry should not enter the question, and he was instructed to oppose the applications owing to the public danger from unskilled persons selling poisons. The confession that seedsmen had been carrying on an illicit trade in the past was a reason why they should be given no consideration under this Act. Regulation 2 must not be read without Regulation 5, and he proceeded to show that there was ample opportunity of obtaining the preparations in question within short distances of the applicants' premises. On the Lord Provost stating that they were satisfied on that point, Mr. Mackenzie said he would not go further. Mr. Grierson, Depute Clerk, on being asked for his opinion, pointed out that if the Act had

been intended to apply to country districts only it would have been provided for, and although there were chemists carrying on business in Edinburgh it was quite open for the Council to issue licences. The Council had to consider whether the chemists in the city had been meeting the reasonable requirements of the public, while the danger need not be considered. If the licensee contravened the regulations he was subject to prosecution. The licence was only granted for a year, and there was nothing to prevent chemists from developing a business of this kind to satisfy the public's requirements, and the Council could then reconsider whether seedsmen should be licensed. Mr. A. A. Murray, "in the interests of Free Trade and to give everybody a chance," moved that the licences be granted. Dr. Cullen, in moving the refusal of the applications, said the Act was undoubtedly intended to increase the facilities for obtaining poisonous substances, but also to lessen the dangers attending their sale. The licence was for two things—arsenic and nicotine—dangerous poisons which might be used homicidally in such a way as to leave no traces behind them. Care was needed in regard to the issue of licences, and Parliament had no idea of setting up an unqualified set of vendors. On a vote being taken it was agreed to grant the licences by twenty-one votes to eleven.

GLASGOW.—The Magistrates' Committee submitted their report on the applications for licences at a meeting of the Corporation on May 27. The applicants are as given in the *C. & D.*, April 17, p. 594, with one addition, viz., John Martin, Sheep-dip Works, 50 West Scotland Street. As stated last week, the wool-brokers and sheep-dip manufacturers (except Mr. Martin) have withdrawn their applications. The committee's findings are, briefly, that each of the applicants (1) has satisfied the statutory conditions, (2) is a fit person, (3) is in business specially connected with horticulture, (4) is entitled to preference under Regulation 2, (5) the public requirements are not "fully satisfied" in his district; and (6) the Chief Officer of Police for the city has no objections to any application, and that the objections are not well founded. The licences are accordingly directed to be issued until May 15, 1910.

HADDINGTON.—Jas. Murray (Brown & Murray) and Wm. Davie (Wm. Davie & Co.), Market Street; A. Phail (Phail & Allen), Court Street—all ironmongers.

HALIFAX.—W. Conway & Son, Ltd., nurserymen, 16-18 Bull Green. A deputation from the Halifax Chemists' Association consisting of Messrs. H. C. Brierley (President), W. R. Black, Gibson Dixon, with H. Boocock (solicitor), appeared before the Health Committee of the Corporation in opposition to the application.

INVERNESS.—The Town Council, at a special meeting held last week, agreed to issue licences to all the ironmongers and seedsmen who had applied. Mr. David Ross, solicitor, who appeared for the local chemists, said the ironmongers in selling poisonous substances had not complied with the law in the past, and it would be no hardship if their applications were not granted. Poisonous sheep-dips were not necessary, and the granting of licences wholesale would constitute a grave public danger. There are more than sufficient chemists in Inverness to satisfy the public requirements. In the past the chemists did not sell sheep-dips, because they could not do so without the purchaser signing the poison-book, while the ironmonger had dispensed with the purchaser's signature, although it was required under the Pharmacy Act.

KENDAL.—The Town Council decided on May 25, by ten votes to nine, to grant four applications. The Watch Committee had recommended their refusal.

LANCASTER.—Five applicants appeared before the Town Council on May 26. Messrs. Arkle, Jackson and Price composed a deputation on behalf of the local Chemists' Association. Dr. W. C. Hamilton, in moving the adoption of the Diseases of Animals Committee's recommendation in favour of the applications, said the matter had been decided on the lines of the least possible disturbance, and although he had great sympathy with the chemist, he thought the course taken would best serve the public interest. Councillor Wm. Briggs, chemist and druggist, asked that the matter be referred back, and said there were thirteen chemists in Lancaster and that there was no need to issue licences. The Pharmacy Act of 1868 was to protect the public, and not benefit the chemist, but nurserymen and others had quietly and illegally sold poisons. The so-called monopoly granted to chemists was only devised in the public interest. Councillor Cardwell, J.P., chemist, supported the motion, saying that if the spirit of the Act were carried into effect, the applications would not be granted. The applications were granted by twenty-two votes to two.

PAISLEY.—Robert Anderson, High Street, and John Macfee, Moss Street—both seedsmen.

Applications Refused.

CHICHESTER.—C. W. Shippam, florist, 5 South Street.

CLITHEROE.—John Ellis. The Town Council on May 20 considered the Watch Committee's unanimous recommendation to refuse the application. Mr. J. Harrison, chemist,

Castle Street, in opposing it, said the compounds could be obtained at five chemists' shops in the town. Mr. Ellis then declared he had sold the compounds for the past twelve years, and would continue to sell them, even if his application were not granted, by acting as manufacturers' agent. The Council confirmed the committee's recommendation.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—J. E. Perkins, nurseryman, Huntingdon. The application was refused by twenty-eight votes to eleven.

KINROSS.—J. & J. H. Sands and John Todd, High Street, and John Summers—all ironmongers. Consideration postponed for a year.

MANSFIELD.—Jos. Wright (Wright Bros.).

Fees Fixed.

DUNDEE.—Licence 10s. 6d.

GLASGOW.—Renewal changed from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d.

MANSFIELD.—Grant 10s. 6d. Renewal 1s. 6d.

SMETHWICK.—Licence 10s. 6d. Renewal 1s. 6d.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office. The figures in parentheses refer to the classes applied for.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 5, 1909.)

- "YENG"; for medicines (3). By B. Morgan and G. J. Isaac, 1 Tydraw Road, Cardiff. 311,549.
- "ANIRALO"; for a medicine (3). By S. G. Massey, 290 Amherst Road, Stoke Newington, London, N. 311,652.
- "NERVEX"; for pills (3). By W. C. Bexfield, 24 Holborn, London, E.C. 311,906.
- "CENTEX"; for scientific instruments, etc. (8). By Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., 19 Thavies Inn, London, E.C. 311,886.
- Picture of elephant in centre of white star, with outer and inner dark pentagons; for a tooth-stopping material (11). By Dr. F. Schoenbeck & Co., 4 Querstrasse, Leipzig. 310,258.
- "STAMNOL"; for a food (42). By W. Macadie, 116 Falkland Road, Hornsey, London, N. 310,804.
- "VIG, THE GREAT TEMPERANCE TONIC," and playing-card device; for a beverage (44). By A. Wolstenholme, 56 Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds. 310,407.
- "FALCON," and picture of a falcon's head; for linen glaze (47). By J. H. Dyson & Son, Waterside, Halifax. 310,659.
- "PORT LIGHT"; for matches, candles, and nightlights (47). By Marsuma Co., New Mills, Congleton, Cheshire. 311,927.
- "LIGHTWORK"; for all goods (47). "SCENT SPRAY"; for perfumed soap (48). By Charles Hackwood, 80 Suffolk Street, Birmingham. 312,060/1.
- "NI-VERRE"; for all goods (48). By J. M. Whyte, Clifton Park Avenue, Belfast. 310,087.
- "HENFA"; for all goods (48). By H. Farnham, Sydney Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex. 311,505.
- "WESBRO"; for goods (48). By J. T. Playdon, 23 Lily Street, West Bromwich. 311,671.
- "WHADAMITE," and label device; for tooth-powder (48). By W. H. Adams, 35-37 Lawrence Road, Southsea. 311,737.
- "PULCHRIT"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By W. Migge, 10 Eastcheap, London, E.C. 311,785.
- "WESSLER" (by order); for tooth-brushes (50). By G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 306,585.
- "LIMPET"; for adhesive cement (50). By Kay Bros., Ltd., St. Petersgate Mills, Stockport. 311,601.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 12, 1909.)

- "ILFORD ALLIANCE," and label device; for photographic goods (1). By Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, London, E. 312,008.
- "FERFEX"; for all goods (2). By G. W. Kenworthy & Co., 5 Mark Lane, Whitehaven. 311,361.
- "PLEX"; for disinfectants (2) and for washing-powder (47). By C. Schuler & Co., Hauptstrasse 54, Kreuzlingen, Switzerland. 311,460/1.
- "LUFFIKUS"; for fly gums and papers (2). By A. Schmitt, Wilhelmshofer Allee 254/256, Cassel-Wilhelmshöhe. 312,122.

- "SEUCHENIN"; for chemicals (2). By M. Dienstfertig, Topferstrasse 19, Frausfadt, Posen, Prussia. 312,211.
- "DR. R. B. WAITE," facsimile signature; for all goods (3). By Dr. R. B. Waite, Springville, Erie County, New York. 309,258.
- "PEPKARA"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By E. J. Toomey, 19 Great Denmark Street, Dublin. 311,079.
- "RHEUMEESEI"; for a rheumatism-remedy (3). By W. Palmer, 20 Walter Street, Denistoun, Glasgow. 311,147.
- "LILIAN"; for medicinal and toilet face-preparations (3 and 48). By A. Wander, 1 and 3 Leonard Street, London, E.C. 311,205/6.
- "POSILAM"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By E. H. Scoones, Beech Farm Road, Beech, nr. Alton. 311,617.
- "LOBONIA"; for medicines (3). By John Shaw, 89 Farringdon Street, London, E.C. 312,286.
- "G." in a diamond; for optical goods (8). By Groos, Ltd., 24 Hatton Wall, London, E.C. 311,739.
- "BERKEFELD" (by order); for filters (18). By Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd., 121 Oxford Street, London, W. 303,625.
- Label device; for homœopathic cocoa (42). By J. S. Fry & Sons, Ltd., 25 Union Street, Liverpool. 310,230.
- "ARREDEKA"; for a food-preservative (42). By C. E. Freeman, 73 Northbrook Street, Newbury. 310,474.
- "ROWENA"; for food-substances (42). By A. Massey & Sons, 11-21 Cleland Street, Glasgow. 310,895.
- "YENOH"; for goods (42). By Yenoh Honey Co., Ltd., Rose Hill, London Road, Worcester. 310,917.
- "SCRUBB'S AMMONIA," and label device; for ammonia (47 and 48). By Scrubb & Co., Ltd., Guildford Street, Lambeth, London, S.E. 311,278/9.
- "CREME TO-KALON," and label device; for a skin-preparation (48). By To-Kalon Manufacturing Co., 59-61 New Oxford Street, London, W. 310,458.
- "VILVIR"; for a hair-preparation (48). By Philip Smith, 100 Fleet Street, London, E.C. 311,475.
- "SICCOGEN"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By F. Detsinyi, 5 Marokkanergasse, Budapest. 312,150.
- "TEPOL"; for preparations for the teeth (48). By A. Gluckstein, 184 Westbourne Grove, London, W. 312,235.
- "SERAX"; for corks and cork seats, etc. (50). By The Crown Cork and Seal Co., 1511 Gillford Avenue, Baltimore, U.S.A. 312,178.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 19, 1909.)

- "AUTOCHROMES LUMIERE," on seal device; for colour-photograph films and plates (1). By A. Lumiere, et ses Fils, 21 Rue St. Victor, Lyon-Monplaisir. 306,657.
- "B. M. & Co."; for chemicals (1 and 2); zinc (5); bicarbonate of soda and salt (42); bleaching-powder and soda (47). By Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Winnington, Northwich. 310,589/93.
- "KAUSTICINE"; for caustic soda (1). By East Lancashire Chemical Co., Edge Lane, Droylsden. 311,581.
- "DURAXIS" and "RENOVAXIS"; for chemicals (1). "CLARAXIS"; for food-substances (42). By H. A. Smith, Ltd., 13 Dartford Road, Leicester. 311,814/5/6.
- "EXPANSIT"; for manufacturing chemicals (1). By Grunzweig & Hartmann, Ludwigshafen a/Rhein. 312,207.
- "PERPLEX," and label device; for disinfectants (2); and for a washing-powder (47). By C. Schuler & Co., Hauptstrasse, 54 Kreuzlingen, Switzerland. 309,401, 309,402.
- "BRONKOS"; for chemicals (2). By L. K. Osmond, Albion Street, Spalding. 311,717.
- "HALL MARK"; for all goods (3), (42), (47), (48), and (50). By Joshua Wilson & Bros., Ltd., 10 Walton Lane, Sunderland. 310,597/8/9, 310,574/5.
- "ZYMONICO"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Mary Ransome, Bowdon, Altrincham. 311,325.
- Picture of The Old Well, Leamington; for all goods (3). By J. Farren, 83 Poplar Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. 312,054.
- "HEDEUCAINE"; for all goods (3). By Hedley & Co., 92 Harrow Road, Leytonstone. 311,844.
- "ZONE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Thomas Kerfoot, Oldham Road, Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne. 312,217.
- Picture of an anvil with letters E. H. W. and two eyes; for an eye-lotion (3). By E. H. Williams, 9 Thomas Street, Treharris. 312,237.
- "TOREBO"; for an embrocation (3). By J. H. Smith, 10 Bridge Street, Newark-on-Trent. 312,260.
- Picture of baby, holding large tin and spoon; for milk-products (42). By Swiss Milk Co., 229 Quartier de la Gare, Hochdorf, Switzerland. 308,645.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE DRUG-CLERKS of Colorado have had a Bill introduced into the State Legislature prohibiting drug-clerks from working more than sixty hours a week. Their employers are opposing the measure.

MEDICINAL PLANTS.—The United States Bureau of Plant Industry and the Department of Pharmacy of the University of Wisconsin are co-operating in the cultivation of medicinal plants. Investigation and research work is to be carried on in connection with the growing of plants used in the preparation of drugs and medicines.

COCAINE SELLERS.—Some heavy sentences have been dealt out recently to druggists who persist in selling cocaine illegally. One chemist in Kansas City, Missouri, was ordered to be detained for a year in default of paying a \$9,000 fine. In Pittsburg a number of chemists have been on the carpet, and one man has been driven out of business entirely. In the State of Ohio the Board of Pharmacy is active in prosecuting violators of the anti-narcotic law, and the cocaine sellers are very effectually scared for the time being.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.—The United States is a great country for legislative panaceas. Every city has its Common Council, every State has its Legislature, and the nation at large has its Congress at Washington. Every year Bills affecting pharmacy in one way or another become almost uncountable in number, and many of them are distinctly hostile to pharmacists. Thus at the present time there are pending in three States measures which would wipe out the Boards of Pharmacy and turn over their duties and privileges to the State Boards of Health. These Bills, naturally, are being fought energetically by pharmacists.

OPIMUM IMPORTATION.—The Treasury Department has issued regulations governing the importation of opium under the Act approved by Congress in February last. It will be recalled that the Act itself entirely prohibits the importation of smoking opium, and only allows the importation of medicinal opium under severe and drastic restrictions. The regulations require, among other things, that importers keep a record of the importation and distribution of opium and its alkaloids. By this means it is hoped to be able to follow a given shipment when there is a suspicion that the drug is being imported or sold for illegitimate purposes. Another of the regulations provides that opium may be entered in only eleven of the leading ports of the country (see *C. & D.*, April 17, p. 589).

U. S. P. FIRST.—At the meeting of the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association on April 12, a discussion took place on the Pharmacopœias of the world. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the United States Pharmacopœia is far superior to any other of the Pharmacopœias under discussion. It was brought out in the papers that the Revision Committee of the U.S.P. had taken the initiative on many important matters in the pharmaceutical field and incorporated them in the Pharmacopœia, whereas the majority of foreign Pharmacopœias still cling to conservatism and precedent, remaining decades behind scientific progress. Professor Remington produced the first complete copy of the new Spanish edition of the United States Pharmacopœia.

THE REFEREE BOARD.—An acute situation has arisen over the Government attitude towards the question of chemical preservatives in foods. The controversy has been reported in this column from time to time, and it will be recalled that a Referee Board of consulting chemists, made up of five prominent men from five Universities, reversed the original ruling of Dr. Wiley, and declared sodium benzoate to be harmless as a preservative if used in quantities not greater than one-tenth of 1 per cent. It has been assumed that this Referee Board still continues in existence, and that it will always be available as a sort of higher Court to appeal to when Dr. Wiley's enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act might be considered too harsh and too illiberal. Now, however, Dr. Wiley's friends are endeavouring to show that the payment of the expenses of the referees is illegal, and not provided for in any way by Congress.

Colonial and Foreign News.

RADIOGRAPHY INSTITUTE.—The Heidelberg University has received a donation of 130,000m. with the object of furthering research in the use of the x rays in the treatment of various diseases.

GUARANTEED DISINFECTANTS.—The Belgian Government has devised a scheme of examining disinfectants and issuing certificates to such as answer to the requirements laid down by the State. Manufacturers whose products are up to standard are allowed to label their disinfectants as being "under the control of the State."

QUININE IN EGYPT.—In the section on "Public Health" in the Report of the Soudan recently issued it is stated that the arrangement whereby quinine is obtainable at post-offices is evidently appreciated by the public, inasmuch as 6,350 boxes were sold during 1908. The size of the box is not stated.

QUININE IN GREECE.—A law has been promulgated in Greece to facilitate the supply of quinine at the lowest prices as a preventive measure against malaria. The drug will be obtainable in the form of tablets, dragées, chocolates, etc., and only quinine that has passed Government tests will be allowed on the market. Drs. K. Dambergis and T. Konnenos have been appointed by the Ministry's Health Committee to formulate the tests.

HOME-MADE GALENICALS.—On May 19 a meeting of the Imperial Board of Health took place in Berlin under the presidency of Dr. Bumm, to discuss the question of the compulsory production of galenicals in pharmacists' laboratories. Most of the Government departments were represented at the meeting, members of the firms of Riedel, Gehe, and Caesar & Loretz representing the wholesale, and representatives of various Associations were present.

THE RUSSIAN PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL ASSOCIATION, founded by Mendeleeff, for many years President of the body, now propose to open a Mendeleeff Institute in St. Petersburg. The institute, which will be under the management of the Association, will contain physical and chemical laboratories, a chemical museum, and a technical department. In the museum chemical and physical apparatus of Russian invention will find a place. The laboratories are to be accessible to private individuals.

CHEMISTS'-SHOP STATISTICS.—In Hungary are at present 1,724 chemists' shops. The proportion of the shops in the State is as follows. There are 1,001 towns each with 1 chemist's shop, 112 with 2 shops, 32 (3 shops), 18 (4), 6 (5), 11 (6), 5 (7), 2 (8), 4 (9), 1 (10), 1 (11), 2 (12), 2 (13), and in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, there are 91, as well as 3 dispensaries in military and 9 in public hospitals. The opening of a chemist's shop is a concession from the Minister for Home Affairs, which can only be obtained by a qualified chemist.

THE SWEDISH TARIFF.—A special committee which was appointed to consider the new Swedish tariff has completed a scheme which, it is said, proposes the imposition of a 15 per cent. *ad val.* duty on certain pharmaceutical products which hitherto were admitted free. As the Parliamentary Session has closed, the scheme will have to wait until the resumption at the beginning of 1910, unless, as is thought probable, it becomes necessary to issue the details at an earlier date in order to remove incorrect impressions as to its provisions.

ITALIAN STATE QUININE.—The "Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico" for April has published the Report of the Italian Minister of Finance on the sale of quinine as a State monopoly for the year 1906-7. This report, about which particulars were given in our issue of September 5, 1908 (p. 379), states that the sales during that period amounted in value to 1,753,400 lire, the expenses amounting to 1,292,228 lire, leaving a profit of 462,890 lire, or 18,322. This is the largest profit that has yet been made since the Government took up the sale of quinine in order to combat the malaria scourge. The Bulgarian Government has obtained samples of quinine preparations from the Italian Government, with what object does not transpire.

Optical Observations.

By A Chemist-Optician.

A Chinese View.

A C. & D. subscriber (244/54) at Shankaikwan, North China, sends us the following illustration of the faith which the Chinese put in spectacles :

Any wholesale optical house will confirm the fact that quantities of non-focus lenses are being sent to China. A consignment of such reached here from London some time ago. Shortly afterwards I noticed one of my workmen with a new pair of spectacles, and once or twice saw him moistening a piece of cloth from a small bottle and rubbing the lenses with it. Asking him what the object of this was, he told me the glasses were medicine glasses, and to cure his eyes it was necessary to rub the medicine on the glasses twice or thrice daily, and he assured me he received great benefit from the performance.

Light Sensation.

Sir Ray Lankester in the "Daily Telegraph" thus explains the perception of light by the eye :

Any stimulation of the optic nerve (which spreads out over the inner surface of the back of the eye, as the delicate membrane called the "retina") awakens in consciousness the sensation of "brightness." No matter what the nature of the stimulus may be, this is true. A stroke, or a pressure upon the eyeball, is perceived by the eye as brightness. When an object remote from the eye is perceived, a certain something must proceed from it, penetrate to the retina, and stimulate it. This something—this cause of the visibility of objects—is called "light." Bodies which emit light, such as the sun, fixed stars, incandescent or burning substances, are called self-luminous bodies. All artificial sources of light depend upon the emission of light by the "glowing" of solids. Gases, when in a state of flame, glow very little—they owe their brilliance to particles of solid glowing matter floating in the gas. The light given off by self-luminous bodies may be either reflected to our eyes from the surface of other bodies—when such bodies are said to be made "visible"—or the light may pass through them—when they are called "transparent." The light of the sun passes through the transparent air of the earth's atmosphere, and reaches our eyes; it is also reflected from every visible thing on the earth's surface to our eyes. It is easy to show, by intercepting the light by non-transparent (called "opaque") objects, that light proceeds from a luminous point in straight lines. These lines are called "rays."

Vision of School-children.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine, Mr. N. Bishop Harman read a paper on the effects of school-life upon the vision of the child and, after reviewing previous statistics, communicated the results of the examination of 1,100 children seen at the Belgrave Hospital and the Middlesex Hospital. In all cases the eyes were under the influence of atropine, an ointment of 1 per cent. having been used four times a day for a week. Of every 100 children with defective vision, over 71 had hyperopia, and less than 29 were myopic. These 100 children represent about 10 per cent. of the school-children, hence the incidence of myopia among school-children in London might be considered not to exceed 3 per cent. About 78 per cent. of the cases were girls. This he attributed to the girls having less outdoor exercise and not being in such a healthy condition, as well as to the fine needlework done by them. During the school age the incidence of hyperopia increases, as might be expected from what is known of the growth of the crystalline lens. At the same time the curve of myopia rose upwards to the highest positions on the chart. Such a phenomenon led to the conclusion that the diminution of the hyperopic astigmatism has been due to the transference of these cases to the myopic group. On the whole the condition of the eyes of London children is very fair, especially when compared with similar returns collected in Germany. The greater proportion of the cases of bad vision are due to natural conditions of the eye, that is, hyperopia and hyperopic astigmatism. Newborn infants are always hyperopic. The incidence of "manufactured" bad vision—myopia and its associated astigmatisms—formed between a quarter and a third of the whole of the cases. He did not think that a healthy school-life is harmful to the sight of the child-population.

Prescription Problem.

THE exercise set in this column of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 24, p. 640, has been attempted by a larger number of competitors than any recent problem. Practically every postcard was correct in the ingredients, the principal error being failure to notice that the prescriber preferred the diphthong form of rhei. A few were puzzled by the *lapsus pennae* which referred to a granular preparation as a powder, and in consequence an endeavour was made to read something else in place of the word "gran." Such readings were "phosph," "acetas," and, strangely enough, "zinci." As is well known to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, the standard of these competitions is a high one, and we require an exact transcription of the prescription. It thus happens that trivial variations in the terminations of the words of the directions are sufficient to disqualify. We emphasise this fact because these exercises have recently been criticised by a lay journal as showing that chemists are not sufficiently expert in reading prescriptions. When it is considered that the competition is open to all readers of this journal, and that solutions are sent in by apprentices and assistants, as well as master pharmacists, it will be conceded that a high standard of excellence has been attained in prescription-reading by British pharmacists. The following is the correct transcription of the script which formed the subject of the last exercise :

Pulv Fer et Arsen cum Strych
Gran Effervesc ... 3iij.

Sig. 5j ex aqua ter in di post cib.
Cascar Evac (P. D. & Co) ... 5j.
Tinct Rhoci ... 5vj.
Tinct Bellad ... 5j.
Aqua Menth Pip ad ... 5vj.

M.

Sig 3ss. ex cy vi aqu omn noct somni hor.

No competitor has given an unblemished solution, so that we are unable to award the customary prizes. The following are, however, worthy of honourable mention, the solutions sent by these competitors being almost perfect :

Mr. J. H. BELL, 62 Coleridge Avenue, South Shields.
Mr. G. F. EGG, 42 Peckham Road, Camberwell, S.E.
Mr. W. R. HISCOX, 39 Beauchamp Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
Mr. LL. OWEN, c/o Mr. E. P. Wynne, Aberystrwyth.
Mr. A. H. PAILING, c/o J. H. Lewis, Ltd., 265 Finchley Road, London, N.W.
Mr. W. G. SNOW, 257 Price Street, Birkenhead.

Try this one next (postcard replies) :

Lycop. Ferr. Phosph.
Lycop. Ferr. Zalc.
Lycop. Ferr. Phosph.
Aquamar.
mito
grout isle cy.
Phosph. Acid. Mor.
Zinc. Oxid.
Tobermor.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Friday, May 28.

International Congress of Applied Chemistry, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., at 10 A.M. Sectional meetings. At 7.30 banquet at Crystal Palace.

Saturday, May 29.

International Congress of Applied Chemistry, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., at 10 A.M. Sectional meetings. Afternoon, garden party at the Botanic Gardens. Evening, reception at the University of London.

Monday, May 31.

International Congress of Applied Chemistry, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., at 10 A.M. Sectional meetings. At 2.30 P.M. lecture by Prof. O. N. Witt.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W., at 11 A.M. Meeting at which Mr. T. Holloway (in the chair), Mr. J. M. Dowty (President), Mr. S. C. Farrer, and Mr. J. Bullen will speak.

Tuesday, June 1.

Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association, 36 York Place, at 9 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

International Congress of Applied Chemistry, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., at 10 A.M. Sectional meetings. At 2.30 P.M. lecture by Sir Boverton Redwood. Evening reception at the Natural History Museum.

Wednesday, June 2.

International Congress of Applied Chemistry, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., at 10 A.M. Official closing meeting. Afternoon visit to Windsor Castle.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 15 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 11 A.M. Council-meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 P.M. Council-meeting.

Thursday, June 3.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association, 156 King Street, at 3 P.M. Monthly meeting.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 P.M. The Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Lecture, delivered by Professor Frank Wigglesworth Clarke, of Washington.

Friday, June 4.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Prof. J. A. Fleming on "Researches in Radiotelegraphy."

EDINBURGH and District Chemists' Trade Association and Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association. Annual joint excursion to Peebles and district, on June 23. Tickets may be had from Mr. G. H. C. Rowland, 7 Castle Street, Edinburgh, or Mr. A. McMillan, 623 New City Road, Glasgow.

College Notes.

EDINBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The students of this school of pharmacy visited Inveresk on May 18. Under the guidance of the Principal, Mr. W. B. Cowie, and Mr. B. M. Brander an excellent collection of plants was gathered of pharmaceutical and botanical interest.

BATH COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The students of this College celebrated Empire Day with a picnic on the Avon. The beautiful scenery on this river is now probably at its best, and, in addition, ideal weather conditions prevailed. Tea was provided by the Principal at Worleigh, a beautiful spot on the river banks. Entertainments and games ended a memorable and enjoyable outing.

NORTHERN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—On Monday last the students of this College had their first botany ramble of the season. Accompanied by Mr. G. Clayton, they walked *via* Northenden and Reddish to Cheadle. At the latter place a bowling competition was played, which was won by Mr. R. P. Cundall, the runner-up being Mr. F. Snow. After tea at the Green Dragon, an impromptu smoking-concert was held, Mr. Nuthall officiating at the piano. Amusing items were given by Messrs. Dickson, Dunn, and Wallwork. This brought to a conclusion a most instructive and enjoyable day.

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—About forty of the students of this College visited the works and warehouses of Messrs. Evans Son Lescher & Webb, Ltd., at Liverpool, on

May 11. Mr. Wellings guided the party on its tour of inspection. After the showroom had been duly admired, the packed-goods and "patent" departments were inspected. The pan-room, tincture-room, and grinding-room all formed object-lessons in practical pharmacy. The huge stills for the distillation of essential oils, of which a number hold between 300 and 500 gals., proved quite impressive, and the explanations were eagerly listened to. The manufacture of pills, tablets, and effervescent preparations was also witnessed. A visit to the analytical and research laboratories ended the interesting round, and the company were then entertained by the firm to tea at the King's Café, Bold Street.

Where to Study.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

Muter's (South London) School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

Westminster College of Pharmacy, 402 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.

Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225A and 227A Oxford Road, Manchester.

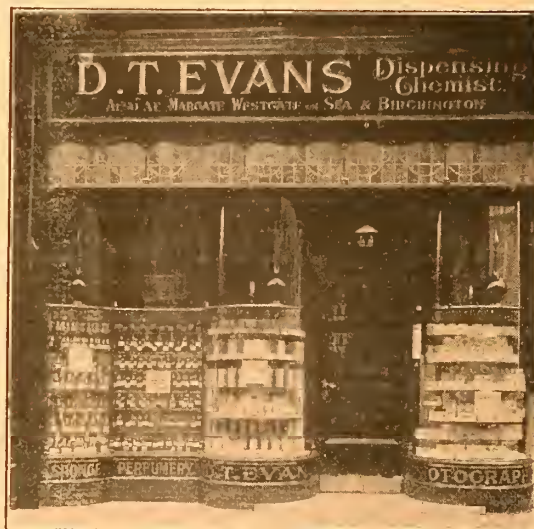
Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Birmingham and Midland College of Pharmacy, 45 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Glasgow School of Pharmacy, 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs.



NEW STYLE OF FRONT.

MR. D. T. EVANS has put in a fine new shop front in his pharmacy at 30 Harbour Street, Ramsgate, of which we give an illustration. It will be observed that it is something quite novel in pharmacy frontages—the feature being the circular compartment at each side of the doorway, and on the left a straight line recess flanked by a crescent-shaped portion, the whole affording exceptionally good space for display. The frieze at the top of the window is in semi-transparent coloured glass, and the bold fascia completes the picture.

GOVERNMENT OPIUM MONOPOLY IN MACAO.—In consequence of the prohibition of the import of opium into San Francisco, the opium-farmer at Macao has failed to pay the Government rental, and, in obedience to orders from Lisbon, the Governor has seized the deposit of \$110,000 and the factory. The Government is now conducting the opium-monopoly itself.

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Tilleul
Carnation
Raldéol
Jasmin, C. M.
Musc Liquide
Musc Crystallisé
Irisol

Novelties.

Radial
Sweet Pea
Cassis (Artificial)
Capucine
Violette Verdure

Soap Perfumes.

Special Samples on
application.

Latest Novelties.

Jasminal
Nerolate
Cœur de Jeanne
Suprême Parfum
Idéalone
Lily of the Valley
Musc Ambrol Liquide
Bouvardine
Rose de Dijon
Clematis

Sole Agents and Consignees for the British Isles and Colonies:

O. MURRAY & Co., Ltd., 53 Gracechurch St., LONDON, E.C.

PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

SYNTHETIC OTTO of ROSE

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Wholesale only from:—

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63, Crutched Friars, London, E.C.

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make
your own
Perfumes ?**

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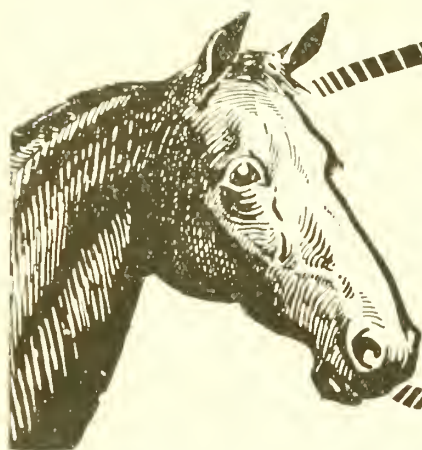
enable you to do so without trouble or experience.

They are made by a new process direct from the flowers, and are supplied ready blended and fixed. IT IS ONLY NECESSARY to dilute with S.V.R. according to price of extract desired.

SPECIAL.—Try OLONIQUE NEW MOWN HAY. Price 7/2 per oz. You will be astonished at the result.

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C. SMITH, 83 Queen St., London, E.C.



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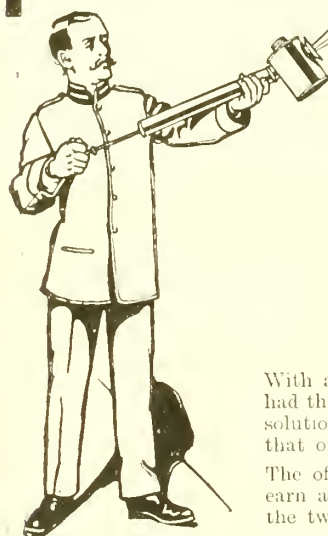
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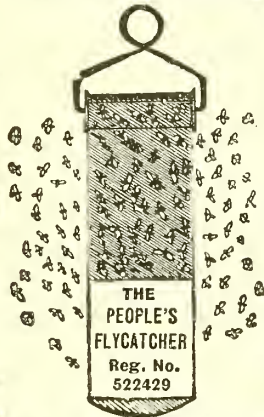
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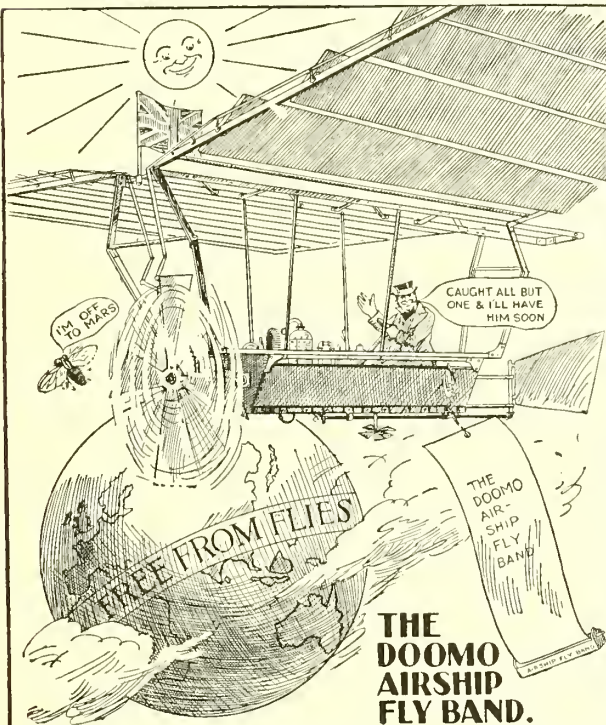
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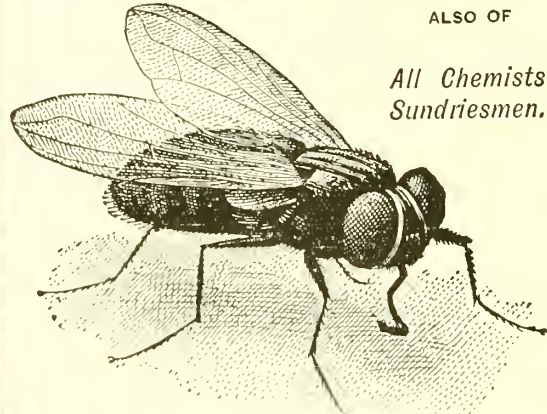
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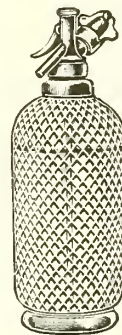
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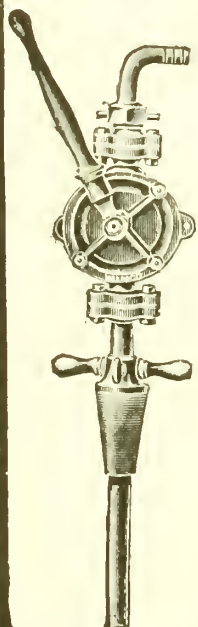
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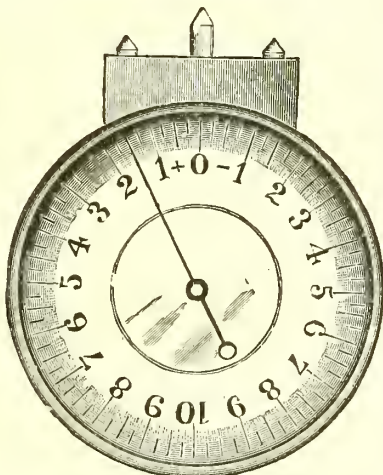


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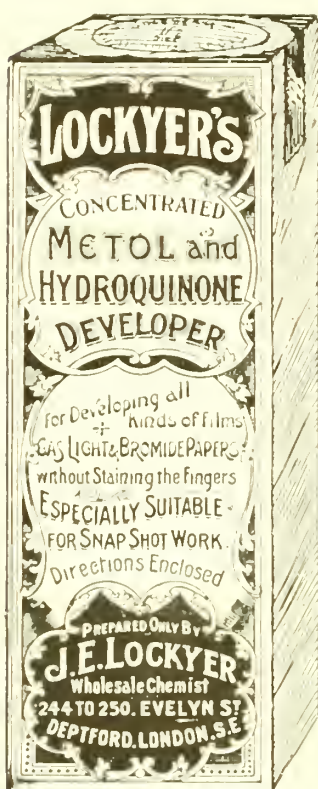
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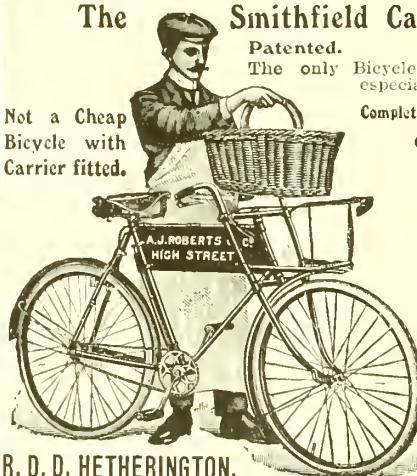
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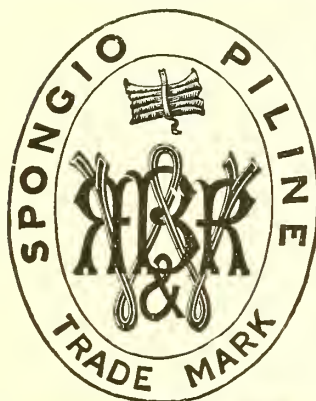
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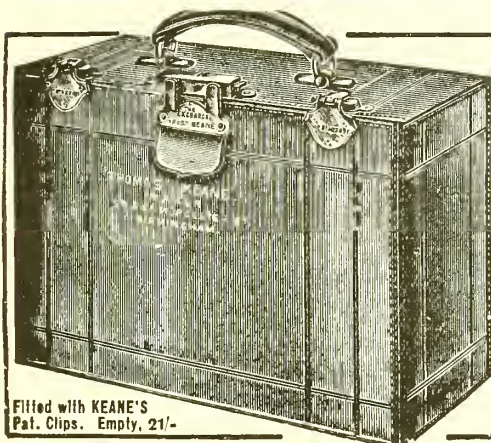
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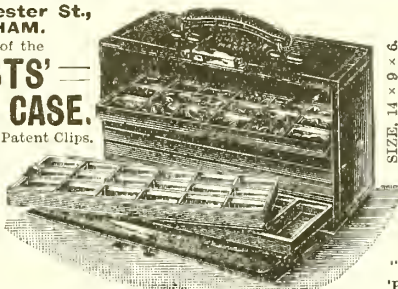
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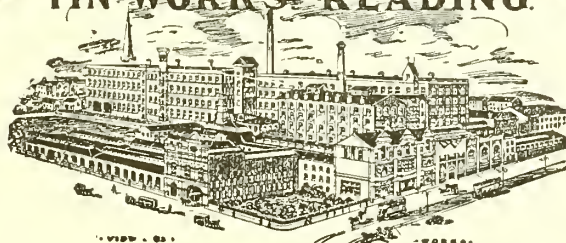
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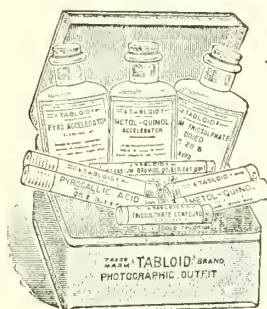
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finest figs and to contain no injurious preservatives. The British Drug Houses Limited are so convinced of the qualities of Picolax that they are largely advertising it in the daily Press, and a large demand is sure to accrue. Pharmacists will, therefore, do well to make the fullest enquiries respecting the preparation at Stands Nos. 57 and 60. Another elegant preparation of the "combine" is Frozen Foam. This is a most elegant addition to the toilet table, and a most successful adjunct to the high-class pharmacist's counter. It is a free seller. Magnesia emulsion, iron emulsion, capsules, perles, sweet-coated pills, granular effervescent preparations and compressed tablets are all presented in elegant manner, and form standard types of what manufacturing pharmacy can give us to-day.

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THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES, LIMITED LONDON.



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Jubilee Number and Summer Issue.

to be published on July 31. Full particulars of charges for advertising in the Issue may be obtained from the Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY PAPERS reported on pp. 832-3 are well worth reading.

IS YOUR NAME on the current register of chemists and druggists? We can tell you if you ask us.

IN view of the present interest in soya beans and cake as a feeding-stuff for cattle we publish a note on p. 830.

METHYL SALICYLATE has killed a woman at Cambridge. The particulars proved at the inquest are reported on p. 816.

THE CORNER FOR STUDENTS' prizes this month go to Mr. McGray, Sunderland, and Mr. Lightbown, Tynemouth (p. 814).

CORRESPONDENCE *re* legislation for pharmaceutical companies in Ireland has taken place between Mr. Ferrall and Mr. Horner Haslett. The principal letters are given on p. 817.

WE learn that a Government Department has instructed a sergeant of police to inspect chemists' shops in a northern town for the purpose of ascertaining if certificates of qualification are exhibited (p. 830).

PROFESSOR MELDOLA's subject in his address to the Society of Chemical Industry on Wednesday was the training of industrial chemists. He dealt chiefly with the nature of the requisite education and research (p. 825).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY has successfully prosecuted under the Merchandise Marks Act a retailer at Walsall who sold as "paregoric" a preparation free from opium, and another who sold zinc oxide as "white precipitate" (p. 820).

THE advance of 5*l.* per ton in glycerin is the principal item of market interest. Pure almond oil is 2*d.* dearer; Guinea grains and turpentine are also higher. Copper sulphate, cabardine musk, cod-liver and Ceylon coconut oils are firmer. Lemon oil, Japan cassia, and cinnamon are all easier (p. 838).

THE COLOURED SUPPLEMENT contains the reports of the week, as to applications for agri-horticultural licences, and other matters of current interest. Those who bind the *C. & D.* should always keep the supplement pages that contain literary matter, and get the binder to place them at the end of the white-paper pages of each week. They thus make a distinctive mark.

THE BUDGET RESOLUTIONS were finally disposed of in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, and the Finance Bill was introduced and read a first time. The matter of increased duty on spirits used for preparing medicinal agents is not yet closed, and (apart from private negotiations which are proceeding in respect to Customs and Excise points) the whole question is expected to be discussed on the Committee stage of the Finance Bill (p. 831).

As we go to press we receive a report of a meeting of the Manchester and North of England Optical Society, held last week, at which the Spectacle-makers' Company's methods were criticised in a discussion arising from the minutes, which referred to correspondence that had passed between the officials of the company and the Hon. Secretary regarding certain grievances lodged by members of the Society. Opinions on the matter appear to have been divided.

THE seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry was formally opened in London on Thursday by the Prince of Wales. There was a reception in the Guildhall by the Corporation of the City of London on Wednesday evening and one in the Foreign Office by Mr. Lewis Harcourt (on behalf of the Government) on Thursday evening. The Congress promises to be a success. We print the programme of the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Section (p. 829).

THE COURT OF APPEAL has given a decision in a partnership action between unregistered persons engaged in dental practice which substantially overrules the decision in *Barnes v. Brown* under the Dentists Act (p. 820). We discuss the bearings of this new decision upon the Pharmacy Act, 1852, appeal *re* the use of the word "pharmacy," and upon the practice of dentistry by unregistered persons (see p. 828). In this connection the letters from chemists on p. 842 are of interest. Our correspondents object to the interference of dentists' organisations with the right which the Master of the Rolls says belongs to everybody, as "there is nothing in the Dentists Act which prevents a man from doing dentist's work. It is not wrong for a man to do such work, and it is not wrong for him to inform the public that he does that which it is lawful for him to do."

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

REPORTS.

THE powder distributed to students on April 23 contained one part by weight of mercuric iodide, one part of bismuth oxide, and eight parts of dried sodium carbonate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is—

Hg	...	...	...	...	4.4
Bi	...	...	...	...	9.0
Na	...	...	...	...	34.8
I	...	...	...	...	5.6
O	...	...	...	...	45.2
O	...	...	...	...	1.0
					100.0

The powder also contained, as an impurity, a trace of a chloride.

Samples of the powder were distributed to twenty-five students, and eighteen reports were sent in for examination. There were very few failures in the detection of the main constituents, two students failing to recognise the presence of iodine, while there was one failure each in the detection of mercury and of sodium.

The high marks obtained by a very large proportion of our correspondents this month indicate that the exercise they had to deal with was of a decidedly simple character. The colour of the powder, and, in particular, the brilliant colour of that portion which did not dissolve in water, no doubt suggested mercuric iodide to many students; while the very characteristic features of the sublimate that was obtained on heating the powder in a dry test-tube must have furnished quite conclusive proof in a number of cases that mercuric iodide was present. At the same time, there were only a comparatively few of those preliminary and other tests that are ordinarily applied, by means of which mercury or iodine could be obtained in the uncombined state so as to be distinctly recognisable, or were transformed into other states of combination in which they could be quite certainly identified. Mercuric iodide is indeed somewhat remarkable in its resistance to decomposition by agencies whereby most mercury compounds and most iodides are decomposed. Thus, for example, on heating portions of the powder with concentrated sulphuric acid on the one hand, and with dry sodium carbonate on the other, mercuric iodide was simply sublimed without any, or at least without more than traces, of it undergoing decomposition. Again, when the powder was boiled with water and sodium carbonate in preparing a solution to be examined for acid radicals, the hot filtrate which was obtained contained some iodide in solution, and gave the usual precipitate of silver iodide on the addition of dilute nitric acid in excess and then of silver nitrate; but if the hot liquid was simply allowed to cool, a deposition of mercuric iodide took place, and the supernatant liquid was very nearly free from dissolved iodide.

A few students succeeded in obtaining free iodine by heating the powder with concentrated nitric acid, and in recognising it by the violet colour of its vapour; while in the systematic examination for metallic radicals, mercuric sulphide was, of course, precipitated, along with bismuth sulphide, by the action of hydrogen sulphide on the

hydrochloric-acid solution, and was easily recognised by its insolubility in concentrated nitric acid and by other well-known tests.

Apart from any slight difficulty which was introduced into the analysis by the presence of this somewhat intractable mercuric sulphide, the exercise was free from almost any notable source of complication, and does not call for any comments further than those contained in the replies to individual correspondents.

One or two students reported the presence of the hydrochloric-acid radical in terms such that it seemed as if they considered it to be present in quantity, but, as the result of careful examination, we were only able to establish the presence of a distinct trace.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to W. J. McGRAY, 15 Exeter Street, Pallion, Sunderland.

The Second Prize has been awarded to W. H. LIGHTBOWN, 7 Albany Park Road, Tyne-mouth, Northumberland.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

W. J. McGray (1st Prize)	97	Liddell	92
W. H. Lightbown (2nd Prize)	96	Nitus	92
Borax Bead	95	Pharmacy	90
Carnotier	94	Rob Roy	90
Cormophyte	94	J. E. B.	89
Malvoline	94	Beethoven	88
Validol	94	Galena	78
Convulvulus	93	Sursum	65
Nixus	93	Strophanthin	56

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. J. McGRAY.—The powder contained only the merest trace of iron: the distinct iron reaction which you observed was probably due to iron present as impurity in some of the reagents you used.

W. H. LIGHTBOWN.—One of the best ways to detect a nitrate in presence of an iodide or a bromide is first to remove the halogens completely by means of silver acetate, in a solution made acid with acetic acid, and then to apply to the filtrate the usual test with ferrous sulphate and sulphuric acid. The chromyl-chloride test for chlorides is not sufficiently delicate to indicate the presence of traces.

BORAX BEAD.—Even if the powder had contained a chloride in considerable quantity, your treatment of it with solution of potassium iodide (to remove mercuric iodide), and then with water, might have dissolved it out completely, so as to leave a residue free from chloride.

CARNOTIER.—We repeated, with all care, the reduction-test for nitrate which you tried, but failed to obtain the faintest indication of the evolution of ammonia.

MALVOLINE and VALIDOL.—We could not confirm the presence of a trace of a sulphate, and think the trace you observed was introduced in the sodium carbonate you employed.

CONVOLVULUS.—On grinding some of the powder with soda-lime and moistening the mixture with a few drops of a concentrated solution of potassium hydroxide, we could not detect the liberation of any traces of ammonia.

NIXUS and NITUS.—The trace of calcium you detected was probably introduced in the tap-water or from the filter-papers you used.

LIDDELL.—The odour you observed on heating the powder with sulphuric acid may have been due partly to the volatilisation of mercuric iodide and partly to that of traces of the sulphuric acid.

PHARMACY.—The evidence for the presence of a bicarbonate which you adduce is valueless. If you will mix dilute solutions of sodium carbonate and of magnesium sulphate you will find that there is no immediate precipitate in the cold, but that a precipitate is rapidly formed on heating.

ROB ROY.—You appear to have overlooked the fact that the solution in which you detected the presence of a chloride was

prepared by treating a portion of the original substance with hydrochloric acid.

J. E. B.—Your report gives a rather slender account of your analysis, and might have been made considerably fuller with advantage. It does not appear from it that you made any test for potassium.

BEETHOVEN.—The powder did not contain lead or the radical of nitric acid. Read the reply to "Carnotier" and the last sentence of the reply to "J. E. B."

GALENA.—It is curious that the colour of the powder and the fact that you detected mercury in it did not lead you to suspect, and to make some tests for, the presence of an iodide.

SURSUM.—The various reported reactions which led you to conclude that copper was present seem to have been evolved from your imagination. The reaction you took to indicate a nitrate was due to the iodide present. It was an achievement to miss sodium in a powder which contained it to the extent of nearly 35 per cent.

STROPHANTHIN.—You report that the original hydrogen-sulphide precipitate, after washing, dissolved readily in nitric acid on boiling. This is incorrect, since mercuric sulphide which has been washed free from hydrochloric acid does not dissolve in nitric acid. Prepare a mixture in imitation of this month's exercise and practise upon it until you can identify its constituents with certainty.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd., are advertising that they are not increasing the price of any drugs that are affected by the spirit-duty.

Mr. Walter Rigby, F.S.M.C., chemist and druggist, Barnsley, has a fine show of optical goods in his window, and a flash sign on the front of the building which attracts attention in the three avenues of approach which it faces.

An outbreak of fire took place at Mr. A. B. Sparrow's pharmacy, Broadway, Highland Road, Eastney, on May 26. The fire was confined to the basement, and is stated to have originated through contact of ether vapour with a gas flame.

Dr. Lonis Wickham, the chief of the Radium Institute of Paris, delivered an address on the treatment of cancer and other diseases by means of radium to an assembly which crowded the hall of the Royal Society of Medicine, Hanover Square, London, W., on May 20.

The Royal Photographic Society is shortly removing from 66 Russell Square to 35 on the opposite side of the Square. An offer having been made for the present premises an exchange of leases was effected, and terms made which are much to the advantage of the Society.

In the City of London Court, on May 21, Messrs. John Goldhill & Sons, sponge merchants, 17 Houndsditch, E.C., obtained an order for payment of 10s. a month against Mr. W. W. Stuckey, chemist, formerly of Southampton Street, in respect to an account of 4*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* for sponges.

Soda-water competition seems to be getting keen among pharmacists in Manchester. A well-known firm in the centre of the city doing a fashionable trade in "the Chemists' brand" of waters has been exhibiting syphons of soda and potash at 2*s.* 6*d.* doz., delivered free, and empties collected within eight miles of Manchester.

At the Mansion House Police Court on May 24, Charles Baker, *alias* Ladwell (33), and Frederick White, *alias* Rogers and Staples, were committed for trial on charges of obtaining goods by false pretences. It was alleged that the accused under various styles (see *C. & D.*, May 15, p. 756) had carried on a "long-firm" business. The High Bailiff of Shoreditch stated that he had five warrants to execute on T. & G. Staples, 113 City Road. Bail was allowed in two sureties of 100*l.* each.

At Tynemouth last week a young married woman was fined 20*s.* and costs for neglecting to provide her child with medical aid, thus causing it unnecessary suffering and injury to its health. Mr. J. B. Williamson, chemist, was Chairman of the Magistrates who heard the case, and the evidence showed that the child had been burnt, and

the defendant treated the burns with an ointment and a lotion composed of lime-water, calomel, and oyster-shells. The child died, and the N.S.P.C.C. took action.

At the Hythe (Kent) County Court last week, Thomas Quested, Lyminge, obtained judgment for 2*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* against Messrs. Harvey, Taylor & Co., medical and dental electricians, 61 City Road, London, in respect to six medico-electric aseptic lamps which he had obtained and returned to them. He stated that he became defendants' sole agent for the district, and was to receive 2*l.* a week and 50*s.* travelling expenses conditionally upon his selling at least twelve lamps a week for the first two weeks. This he did not do, and returned the lamps, but had not been refunded the money (less 3*s.* 4*d.*) he had paid.

Poor-law Notes.

Mr. S. P. Dingle has been appointed by the Poplar Guardians as dispenser at the dispensary at Fairfield Road, Bow, London, E.

The Local Government Board write to the St. George-in-the-East Guardians, London, that it does not assent entirely to their proposal regarding an increase of salary to Mr. P. R. Stoneham, dispenser at the Infirmary, but sanction an increase to 150*l.* per annum, rising to 160*l.* per annum at the end of two years. The letter explains that the maximum of 180*l.* per annum is applicable only where no allowances are given in addition to salary.

Cricket.

Burgoyne Burbidges C.C. v. Padlock C.C.—At Wadhams Lodge, Walthamstow, on May 22, the former team won the match by scoring 100 runs to 23 by their opponents.

The Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club's cricket eleven played the Tradesmen's C.C. on May 13 and won by 65 to 41 runs. On May 20 they drew with Kibworth, who scored 131 for six wickets (declared), and the chemists hit up 82 for eight when "time" was called.

A team composed of players from the Leicester and Nottingham Pharmacy Athletic Clubs will meet the British Drug-houses C.C. Eleven in London on Whit Monday in friendly contest. Mr. G. J. R. Parkes, chemist and druggist, is conducting the arrangements in the Midlands. The teams will dine together in the evening at the Holborn Restaurant.

Sheffield Chemists' Athletic Club met a team representing Tuckwood's Stores in their second match last week. The pharmacists disposed of their opponents for 55 runs. Mr. Knowles took seven wickets for 22 runs, and Mr. Stather two for 12. The Chemists' batsmen proved to be in poor form, and were dismissed for 41 runs—Mr. Coutes, with nine runs, being the highest scorer.

Wholesale Druggists' Cricket League.—At Brockley on May 15, British Drug Houses C.C., 125 runs for eight wickets (declared); Potter & Clarke C.C., 34 runs for nine wickets.—At The Elms on May 22, B.D.H.C.C., 79 runs; Allenburys C.C., 63 runs for six wickets.—At Tottenham on May 15, Bais Bros. C.C., 38 runs; B.D.H.C.C. "B" team, 67 runs for seven wickets.—At Brockley on May 22, B.D.H.C.C. "B" team, 108 runs; Allenburys (second), 20 runs.

Wine and Spirit Licences.

The Carmarthenshire Licensing Committee on May 19 confirmed the off wine-licences granted to Mr. D. J. M. Jones, chemist and druggist, Ammanford; Mr. John Walters, chemist and druggist, Burry Port; and Mr. John Nicholas, Drug stores, Llandovery. The application of Mr. Walters was opposed, and a petition, signed by the local justices, clergy, and physician, was put in on the applicant's behalf.

Birmingham Notes.

Messrs. Blunt, Snow Hill, have an excellent display of popular herbs in their windows just now.

A fire broke out in Gooch Street next to Mr. F. Gibson's shop, but happily it was extinguished before much damage was done.

Thos. Eastwood, the seaman who smashed the windows of Messrs. Needhams and Mr. Reeve (*C. & D.*, May 22, p. 769), was on May 20 committed for trial to the Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Atkins, pharmacist, Stafford Street, was the victim of a stopped-cheque transaction which landed the culprits,

a man named Brooks and a female companion, into police-court proceedings. Both were committed for trial at the Birmingham Assizes.

Contracts.

Derby Guardians.—R. Daniel & Sons, Babington Lane, Derby, for the year's drugs.

Metropolitan Water Board.—J. J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., for the supply of chemicals, and Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., for laboratory apparatus and test tubes for ten months from June 1.

London County Council.—Peter Spence & Sons, Ltd., for 170 tons of aluminiferous at 2l. 6s. 3d. per ton. The Council has decided to expend 500l. in experimentally treating sewage with this chemical at the Barking Outfall works.

The Blean (Kent) Guardians have decided to allow the extra charge on tincture of iodine made by Messrs. E. Bing & Son, chemists, Canterbury, owing to the recent advance in the duty on spirit. The Master had deducted the extra duty from the invoices.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—The Indiarubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., for 1,000 yards of waterproof sheeting, at an approximate cost of 160l., and the North British Rubber Co., Ltd., for a like amount at the same cost. Tenders were invited from six selected firms.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Mr. Arthur Angell, F.I.C., has been reappointed public analyst by the Hants County Council.

The Hammersmith Borough Council has decided not to represent to the Home Secretary that the fines imposed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were inadequate to produce a deterrent effect on offenders, since the replies received on the matter from other Metropolitan Borough Councils were not of an encouraging character.

The report of the City of London medical officer (Dr. W. Collingridge) states that of fifty-seven samples of drugs taken during 1908, two were adulterated—one of compound tincture of rhubarb one-ninth deficient in glycerin, and the other of iron pill 36 per cent. deficient in ferrous carbonate. In the former instance the vendor was cautioned, and the retailer of the iron pills was fined 2l., with 17s. 6d. costs. Dr. Collingridge attributes the marked decrease in adulteration (from 7.7 per cent. in 1903 and 1904, 10.6 in 1906, and 9.2 in 1907 to 3.5 in 1908) to the prosecutions instituted in former years. The report also refers to the recent prosecutions in regard to pil. plumbi c. opio.

Medical Training of Missionaries.

Commemoration Day was celebrated at Livingstone College, Leyton, E., on Wednesday, May 26, and among the speakers were the Very Rev. H. Montague Butler, D.D. (Master of Trinity College, Cambridge), who acted as Chairman, Professor Alexander Macalister, F.R.S., M.D. (Professor of Anatomy, Cambridge), and Dr. M. A. Stein, the well-known explorer. These gentlemen spoke very warmly of the good work which the College does in giving intending missionaries the elementary medical training which proves such a valuable asset to them in the mission-field, and enables them to protect not only their own lives but also those of the poor helpless creatures among whom their work lies. The Principal, in a short statement, said that, although the balance-sheet for 1909 is a very satisfactory one, subscriptions are earnestly requested, so that the work of the College may be extended. The College was founded fifteen years ago at Bow, with fourteen students. It now has thirty-four students, and since the opening 359 have passed through it and gone to their work in far-off lands.

Nitrates from the Air.

Considerable interest was taken in a meeting at the Royal Society of Arts on May 26, when Mr. Sam Eyde, of Christiania, one of the inventors of the Norwegian method for obtaining nitrates from the air, gave a lecture on the process. Professor Silvanus P. Thompson was in the chair and the Norwegian Minister was present. The process, which is being worked at Notodden, in Norway, has been referred to on previous occasions in this journal. The interest in the meeting was in the presence of Mr. Eyde, who worked out the engineering part of the problem in conjunction with Professor Kristian Birkeland, who undertook the chemical side. The nitrate of lime produced is actually

being sold in this country in competition with Chilean nitre. The supply of this new fertiliser might very well be taken up by agri-horticultural chemists in country towns, who, better than anyone else, can understand the importance of the discovery.

Methyl Salicylate Poisoning.

The adjourned inquest in regard to the death of Florence E. Gower (*C. & D.*, May 22, p. 769) was resumed at Cambridge on May 19. Mr. J. West Knights, F.I.C., public analyst, deposed that examination of the stomach-contents revealed no trace of belladonna or other alkaloid, but that methyl salicylate was present in quantity. The deceased must have taken at least an ounce of the drug. Methyl salicylate, or oil of wintergreen, is not classed as a dangerous poison, he said, and can be purchased in the form of a fluid or in capsules. Dr. Graham stated that he had found only three recorded cases of oil-of-wintergreen poisoning. No evidence was available to show that deceased took the drug in capsule form, and at least fifty capsules would have been taken. Mr. Henry Flanders, chemist, 44 Mill Road (who had supplied a belladonna liniment that came under suspicion), said he had never sold any of the drug to the deceased, nor did he think any chemist in Cambridge would sell it, because the public did not know what to ask for. He had dispensed methyl salicylate in prescriptions only about a dozen times. The Coroner stated that police inquiries failed to show that any such quantity of methyl salicylate as the deceased had taken had been either sold, dispensed, or given away. He would suggest that the verdict should be that deceased died from methyl-salicylate poisoning but that there was no evidence to say where she got the drug or when she took it. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

[Much conjecture has resulted among Cambridge chemists as to where Miss Gower obtained the methyl salicylate. Inquiries by our correspondent show that the compound is occasionally prescribed alone by one local practitioner, but very frequently in the form of lin. betulinæ eo., B.P.Cx. A chemist states that he has a very limited sale for oil of wintergreen in very small quantities to be taken internally. The customers recommend from one to another.]

Tonie Pills.

At the inquiry at Saham Toney on May 24 into the death of Wm. Curston (56), shoemaker, a postman named George Adcock deposed that deceased, who had been in failing health for some years, had been recommended by a Mr. Butcher to obtain some pills from Mr. J. F. Stratton, chemist and druggist, Watton. Curston had taken seven of the pills, and witness did not think he knew they contained poison. Mr. Stratton gave evidence that deceased, who was a regular customer, asked him on April 28 if he had been accustomed to dispense a prescription belonging to Mrs. Butcher. Witness replied in the affirmative, and deceased then asked for a supply of the pills. Witness supplied twenty-four pills from stock on the following day. The pills were made by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., and each one contained the minimum dose, $\frac{1}{64}$ grain, of strychnine. There was nothing on the box to indicate that the pills contained poison, and it was not usual to label medicines from physicians' prescriptions "Poison" unless directions are made to that effect or the remedy is for external application. The directions stated that six pills were to be taken daily, and that direction was put on the label since he knew such a dose would not cause any harm. Dr. Panting stated that he thought the pills, owing to the deceased's delicate state of health, would accelerate his death, but a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

Borrowed Morphine Mixture.

At Nottingham on May 19, Mr. C. L. Rothera (Coroner) inquired into the death of Clara Priestley, aged two. The child's mother stated that she had repeatedly obtained cough-medicine for her daughter at the Nottingham Dispensary, but since April 15 she had given instead a few drops of a cough-mixture which had been supplied to a neighbour. Dr. Layman deposed that the symptoms just prior to death were characteristic of morphine-poisoning. Mr. Chas. W. Warriner, chemist and druggist, of the Dispensary, stated that he had supplied the neighbour with a mixture containing morphine. The Coroner remarked upon the fact that no indication was given on the bottle of the nature of the poison in it, and considered this to be one of

the anomalies of English law, whereupon Mr. Warriner pointed out that directions were given on the bottle. Ultimately the jury returned a verdict of death from morphia inadvertently given. [It is obvious that the Coroner does not know the provisions of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.—Ed.]

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Budget Proposals.

At a meeting of representatives of the Dublin Hospitals held on May 24, a resolution was passed asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer to devise a scheme by which the extra cost to charitable institutions can be refunded. It was suggested that this could be done on the model of income-tax repayments. The resolution was sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the members for Dublin and the University.

We have received a copy of the letter sent by the Ulster Drug-trade Association to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the members of Parliament for Ulster. The communication takes the lines mentioned in our report of the Association's meeting (*C. & D.*, May 22, p. 798). The paragraphs regarding the increase in the charge for wine-licences may be modified when the Finance Bill is published. It is stated in the letter that "in some of the principal Continental countries a special rebate is given on spirits used for medicinal purposes."

The Company Question.

As reported in this journal on February 13, p. 269, a deputation representing limited companies engaged in the drug-trade waited on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland on February 3. It will be remembered that the matter was not advanced to completion, as the Council deemed that more information was required on certain points. We have now received a copy of the statement made to the Council by Mr. W. C. Dobbin, and copies of the correspondence which has since passed between the Pharmaceutical Society and the company representatives. The letter sent by the Society, as decided at the February Council meeting, was as follows:

67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

February 9, 1909.

Dear Sir.—On Wednesday last, after your deputation withdrew, the Council very fully considered the points brought forward.

I am directed to ask you for some particulars for the information of the Council:

1. A list of the companies your deputation represented.
2. The full scope of the Bill you suggest.
3. Is it intended that the Certificates of all limited companies shall be accepted? or, how do you propose to distinguish in the suggested Bill between what one of the deputation referred to as "legitimate" and "bogus" companies?
4. Have you any definite promise from the Government that they will promote a Pharmacy Bill during the coming session? If not, and if it is proposed to proceed by private Bill, who is to finance it?
5. In the event of a Bill being promoted, can you get an undertaking that the chemists and druggists of Belfast will not oppose or interfere with its progress?

On receipt of your reply the matter shall have immediate attention.—I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR T. FERRALL, Registrar.

J. Horner Haslett, Esq., M.P.S.I., North Street, Belfast.

The following is the reply sent by Mr. Haslett:

Belfast, February 27, 1909.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of 9th inst., Reference No. 606, I beg to state that the deputation which waited upon the Council on Wednesday, 3rd inst., represented such Irish limited companies as would have been, if situated in England, entitled to registration under the Act of last Session, and the request made was based upon the fact that the companies and the Society had already agreed upon the proposed amendment to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

The recognition of the legal right of companies to dispense being thus out of dispute, the only remaining point of difference is with regard to the acceptance of certificates on behalf of limited companies.

The deputation requested the Pharmaceutical Society to agree to the apprenticeship clause as drawn up by the Government, and to have a joint deputation to the Irish Office with a view to early legislation by the Government on these lines.

We do not think the Pharmaceutical Society should have any difficulty in deciding as to what companies are entitled to registration, as every company which conforms to the amendment, to which the Society has already agreed, is so entitled, and all others would be automatically excluded.

The members of the Council are, of course, aware that an agreed Bill gives the Government little or no trouble, and would be accepted without difficulty or delay.

With regard to the attitude of the chemists and druggists of Belfast, we respectfully call your attention to the fact that the members of their Association are ably represented at the Council by members who will no doubt be able to give full information with regard to what assistance the chemists and druggists would be prepared to give in regard to legislation on pharmacy matters.

We should add, for the information of the Council, that the manuscript stating the companies' position and claims was handed to the Registrar at his request, so that a correct report might be sent by the Society to the trade papers. We notice, however, that no such report has appeared, although, in our opinion, the importance of the matter would have called for such.

I am, therefore, asked to request a return of the documents, so that we may ourselves deal with the matter.

In your reply you will be good enough to say if your Council agrees to a joint deputation at an early date to the Irish Office, as we feel sure the members cannot but acknowledge that the matter does not admit of further delay, and is, indeed, one of extreme urgency and importance.—Yours faithfully,

J. HORNER HASLETT, Secretary.

The Registrar, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, Dublin.

The letters which have passed since are dated March 6 and April 8, and are from the Pharmaceutical Society. The former was to the effect that the time at the disposal of the Council was too limited to give the letter the consideration it required, and it had been referred to the Law Committee. The last letter points out that the definite information asked for by the Council has not been supplied, and until that is done the Council is not in a position to consider the question of joining in a deputation to the Irish Office.

Tooth-extraction Damages.

At Galway Quarter Sessions recently, before Judge Anderson, Mr. Wm. Hanna, of Shantalla Road, Galway, recovered 30*l.* and 4*l.* 4*s.* costs, from Mr. John F. A. Kelly, Eyre Square, Galway, for unskilful dental work. The plaintiff claimed as damages 50*l.*

Royal Ulster Show.

At the Royal Agricultural Spring Show which ended in Belfast on May 21, the exhibitors included the North of Ireland Chemical Co., Permanent Nitrate Committee, Cupiss, Ltd. (Diss), and Day & Sons (Crewe), Ltd. In the stock department Mr. Samuel Gibson, J.P., chemist and druggist, King Street, Belfast, took a first prize for his Dexter heifer "Summerhill Queen."

Food or Medicine.

The Belfast Board of Guardians last week received a letter from the Local Government Board ordering that Bovril in future be classed as a food, not a medicine. The Clerk said that if it were entered as food the Board would not obtain the recoupment they got at present. The matter was referred to a committee for report.

Business Changes.

Mr. William Rowlett, pharmaceutical chemist, has opened a medical hall at 7 Wine Street, Sligo.

Mr. T. Henry, chemist and druggist, Monaghan, has removed his business to the old Post Office premises.

Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Belfast, have acquired new offices at 68 Victoria Street, convenient to the old Town Hall, pending the rebuilding of their premises in Corporation Street, which were burnt down last month.

Guardians' Contracts.

The solicitor to the Tuam Union has advised the Guardians that it would not be wise to endeavour to enforce Mr. White, Sligo, to carry out his contract. Messrs. Clarke & Co., Dublin, were thereupon appointed contractors.

The Corrofin Guardians have been informed by the Local Government Board that they may on the ground of convenience accept the tender of Messrs. J. Clarke & Co. for the supply of drugs.

At Downpatrick (co. Down) Board of Guardians on May 22 Messrs. Pen Clarke & Son, medicine contractors, Donegall Street, Belfast, wrote that, owing to the increased duty on alcohol, many of the medicines on the prescribed list would be subject to an advance in price. Medicines which are contracted for by the pound weight and ordered in quantities of less than half a pound would be invoiced at a corresponding ounce rate—viz., at the rate of 1*l.* per oz. for every shilling of the pound price. The contractors added that they had been informed by the Local Government Board inspector that they are entitled to charge this rate. The Chairman said that where any duty is imposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer after a contract had been entered into it is only reasonable that it should be paid by the Guardians. As to the other matter mentioned, irrespective of the Local Government Board's assertion, he suggested that the Guardians should demur on principle, and this course was agreed to.

Scots News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen and the North.

A police warning has been issued in reference to a man calling on owners of motor-cars and offering sparking plugs. A chemist cashed two cheques for him which he had obtained from medical men, and payment of which had been stopped.

Rumour persists in proclaiming that the Northern Co-operative Co. are negotiating for premises in Holburn Street for the purpose of opening another drug-shop, opposite Mr. W. Reid, who has experienced this sort of thing before.

"We are hit harder than even the publican, and yet our trade has done nothing," said an Aberdeen chemist to a "Free Press" representative, on being asked the effect of the Budget upon the business. Some question the correctness of the statement.

Applications for licences under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1903, are now being freely lodged throughout the county of Aberdeen, and the number this week in sequence would seem to justify the supposition that the manufacturers' agent is on his round. There is no doubt that the construction being put on the Act by the local authorities, whereby a ready granting of licences is in process, will foster applications from all and sundry. One firm (in the firm-name) ask for licences for three shops in different parts of the county, and this although it has been pointed out that the person who actually sells must be licensed.

British Optical Association.

We are asked to remind Scottish candidates that there will be an examination in Glasgow for the Dioptric Grade on June 24 and 25, and that this will be the last examination held in Scotland at which there will be any exemptions allowed for Part A, Section III.

Business Changes.

Mr. T. A. Palfrey, chemist and druggist, 94 Stirling Street, Alva, has disposed of his business to his nephew.

Mr. J. Robertson, formerly assistant with Mr. T. A. Palfrey, Alva, has acquired the business of the late Mr. J. McNicol, 74 Stirling Street, Alva.

Edinburgh.

The Committee of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association has arranged four botanical excursions to Inveresk, Blackford Hill, Cramond, and Colinton in the early morning on Fridays, commencing June 4. Messrs. W. B. Cowie, Rutherford Hill, E. J. Brown, and Wm. Duncan are each conductors of a party. The summer meeting of the Association is at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on June 23, at 8.30 p.m. Entries for the Dott Physics Prize should be sent in before July 1.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

BITTEN BY A VIPER.—While making a demonstration during a botanical excursion near Mantes last Sunday, Professor Perrot, of the Paris School of Pharmacy, was bitten by a viper on his right hand. He fortunately obtained medical aid promptly, and is now at work at his laboratory at the school as usual.

PARIS MINERAL SPRINGS.—The clump of trees in the Lamartine Square is familiar to all Anglo-Saxon residents of the Passy district, but how many are aware that it shelters a mineral spring which, were it in Auvergne or the Pyrenees, might be frequented by numerous Parisian patients? It is warm and sulphurous, and contains carbonates of lime and magnesia, bicarbonate of soda, sulphate of potash, etc.

THE CONGRESS OF FRENCH STUDENTS' ASSOCIATIONS opens this week at Nancy. Belgian, Swiss, and Alsatian students are invited. The students of the School of Pharmacy at Strasburg are expected. They will bring their ancient flag, which has not been unfurled since 1870. It will be remembered that this—one of the original three Superior Schools of Pharmacy established by Napoleon I. in execution of the Law of Germinal—was transferred to Nancy after the war of 1870-71.

DETERMINING SEX.—A quack medicine scandal connected with a preparation which was supposed to give parents the privilege of the choice of sex of children, was disclosed before the Paris magistrates last Saturday. Three men were summoned in regard to the matter, and were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment and 200*f.* (8*l.*) fine. One of the culprits, a medical student named Jean Bourgeau, was convicted on the charge of passing himself off as a fully qualified medical man; another, a pharmacist named Charles Boinay, was sentenced for having dispensed the preparation without a doctor's prescription; and the third, named Gérard, was charged with selling the mixture without having a pharmacist's diploma.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE.—The last quarterly report published of the Pharmaceutical Mutual Assurance Society shows that 832 pharmacists (forty more than in the preceding quarter) now belong to this Society. The capital, formerly 3,000*l.*, had been increased by 560*l.* The latter sum is stated to practically represent the difference between the working expenses of a society based on "mutual" principles and carried on without individual profit and the premiums charged by an ordinary insurance company. Two accidents occurred; one was settled out of court. In the second case it was proved that no error had been committed in dispensing, and the prosecution for homicide by imprudence was abandoned, but the pharmacist was fined for supplying the medicament without a prescription.

APPRENTICESHIP.—That the hospital pharmacists should have passed a vote condemning the proposition (embodied in the report handed in by the Parliamentary Committee to the Minister of Public Instruction) to practically suppress pharmaceutical apprenticeship is hardly surprising, as the present "internat" system is based on the fact that the *débutant* at the School of Pharmacy has, as a rule, already passed three years in dispensing and other practical work. It appears that in the French hospitals it is quite a usual thing for the doctor, instead of writing out a proper prescription, to briefly dictate to the house pharmacist the medication he proposes to employ. He often limits himself to the mere indication of the medicaments, leaving his pharmacy "interne," in whose competence he has confidence, to execute the preparation *secundum artem* and even to fix the posology of a new or little-known medicament. Again, when the doctor has finished his visits and is off for the day the medical staff "on the spot" simply consists of house-surgeons, medical students who know little or nothing of pharmacy. At present any slight errors on their part can be corrected or pointed out by their pharmaceutical colleagues. The two classes of "internes" (medical and pharmaceutical) live separately in each hospital, and rarely mix socially; but they are usually on very friendly terms, so that small matters of this kind are easily arranged.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Cape Colony.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT'S DEATH.—The adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Thomas Charles William Fairclough at Observatory, on April 8 (see *C. & D.*, May 15, Coloured Supplement), resulted in a verdict of "Death from pneumonia, caused by exposure while being resuscitated from the effects of an overdose of morphia."

AN UNLICENSED CHEMIST.—At East London on April 30, Allen McLeod, partner in Jamieson & Co., Waverley Drug Stores, was fined 3*l.* for having practised as a chemist without a licence. The case was brought at the instance of the Pharmacy Board, and the evidence was that accused had dispensed a prescription. The Magistrate stated that the penalty would have been heavier but for the fact that accused was a qualified man with considerable experience.

KIMBERLEY NOTES.—Mr. J. Parry, of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., has been laid up with a mild attack of typhoid, but is now convalescent.—Mr. E. H. Giles, of Messrs. Wilkins & Co., has left for England on a well-earned holiday. Mr. C. H. Turpin has removed from Transvaal Road to Giddy Street (next to the Grand Hotel), where he has obtained more convenient premises.—Business in Kimberley has shown a decided improvement during the last two months, writes our correspondent on May 3.

NORTHERN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association was held at Kimberley on April 29, when there was a good attendance of members present. The question of closing pharmacies at 8.30 p.m. instead of 9 p.m. was discussed, and was favourably received by the meeting. The local doctors had been consulted on the question and were practically all in favour of it, provided provision is made for the dispensing of urgent prescriptions after closing-time. It was decided to interview those members not present at the meeting and endeavour to obtain their agreement in the matter, which is a much-needed reform.

THE STAMP ACT.—The deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society to the Premier, regarding the stamp-tax, has not so far been sent, owing to delay in formulating the chemists' proposals. In view of the Prime Minister's attitude to recent deputations, and the fact that the Government is fully occupied with the Union proposals, it is thought that the deputation will get a rather warm reception from the Premier, whose patience has been sorely tried of lately by similar bodies. Meanwhile the stamping of patent and proprietary articles is being openly ignored in certain quarters, both in Cape Town and the country. As at the recent meeting of Parliament nothing but the Union was considered, those who are loyally carrying out the Act will have to wait till the June Session before legislation can be introduced to enforce the Act.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.—A move has at last been made in this direction in Cape Town by the School Board authorities, who have instituted a technical class in botany for chemists. The class is to be held weekly at the South African College, and is one of a number of evening classes held in that institution. The Pharmacy Board have on several occasions expressed their regret at the unpreparedness of candidates presenting themselves for examination, and it was generally understood that the institution of this class is the outcome of representations from that body, but an inquiry from the educational authorities elicited the information that no request for such classes had been made by the Pharmacy Board, the class being due to the initiative of a pharmaceutical student. Mr. Phillips, of the South African Museum, is the teacher, and enough students have already entered their names to make the holding of the class certain. It is hoped that similar classes in chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy may be established next session.

Transvaal.

AT LAST business seems to have taken a slight turn for the better. Prospects in the mining line have never looked so rosy since the conclusion of hostilities.

PERSONAL.—The annual exodus of holiday makers has once more set in, and among other pharmacists who are leaving at an early date for the Old Country are Mr. H. M. Hetherington, of Messrs. Petersen's, Ltd., staff, and Mr. F. J. Baker, of the North Randfontein Mine Hospital.—Mr. R. H. G. van Driel has removed his business from Standerton to the border town of Volksrust, near the historic Majuba Hill.

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6*d.* each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

New Zealand.

TRADE-MARK REGISTRATION.—H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand states that it would be well for British manufacturers with registered trade-marks for their goods to register such marks in New Zealand if they intend to extend their business there. It often happens, he says, that a British manufacturer applying to have his mark registered in New Zealand finds that the mark has been already registered by some local maker of a similar production. The charge made by local agents for registering a mark for a period of fourteen years is 3*l.* 3*s.*, which sum includes the Government fees, amounting to 1*l.* 5*s.*

Queensland.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—At the opening of the new session of the Queensland College of Pharmacy at Brisbane on March 2, Mr. R. C. Cowley, the newly appointed Director, was introduced to the students. Mr. Cowley delivered his inaugural address, devoting his attention to the effects of water on certain iron, aluminium, antimony, and bismuth salts used in dispensing. At a subsequent committee meeting a suggestion was received from Mr. Cowley that the Collector of Customs be approached with a view to obtaining samples of confiscated opium for educational purposes.

Tasmania.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY is to be continued. On the appointment of the Pharmacy Board it was at first thought that the Society's work had come to an end, but at the annual meeting cogent reasons were advanced that it was resolved to grant the Society a further lease of life. The members of the Council and the Board are practically the same, but it is proposed to draft some of the younger members of the Society into responsible positions as opportunities occur. The annual subscription has been reduced from 2*l.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*

Victoria.

SALE OF ARSENATE OF LEAD.—At the meeting of the Pharmacy Board on March 10 it was reported that the Premier had dealt with the papers in connection with the exemption of arsenate of lead from the provisions of the Poisons Act on February 23, and had decided that this preparation, when used for spraying-purposes, should be exempted from the Act, subject to certain conditions to be settled by the Under Secretary and the representatives of the Department of Public Health and the Pharmacy Board (see *C. & D.*, April 24, p. 651). It was proposed to meet the difficulty by declaring insect pests for which this spray was used to be vermin within the meaning of the Vermin Destruction Act, and this would have the effect of bringing arsenate of lead within the exemption of Section 4 of the Poisons Act, and the proviso at the end of the Section as to sales and labelling is complied with. The necessary Order in Council is now being prepared, and will specify the names of the various insects to be included in the Proclamation, and for the destruction of which arsenate of lead is used.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

'SOAP TRUST' AFTERMATH.

THE Judges of the First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, have granted leave to Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, to appeal to the House of Lords on a question of the form of issue to be put before the jury which should try the action raised by them against the proprietors of the "Daily Record," Glasgow, Ltd., for 50,000*l.* as damages for alleged slander contained in articles similar to those which appeared in the "Daily Mail" for which the pursuers were awarded heavy damages. Lord Guthrie in the Outer House allowed the form of issue of which the Judges of the First Division have approved instead of that which the pursuers proposed, and it is against that decision that they have appealed.

RAILWAY RATES.

IN the High Court of Justice this week, the hearing was concluded before the Railway and Canal Commission of the action between Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., of Wilmington, and the Cheshire Lines Committee, the London and North Western, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Great Western railway companies. The dispute arose, it will be remembered, over the railway rates charged to applicants. An agreement as to the rates had existed between the parties for thirteen years, until in 1907 the respondents wrote terminating it because of pressure by applicants' competitors. Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., were asking for a rebate on the increased charges, and further a declaration that the companies had no power to charge certain terminal charges at Wilmington because they had sidings of their own. Evidence was taken on both sides, and the Commissioners have reserved their judgment. A second application by the same firm against the lines in respect of through rates between their works at Wilmington and certain collieries at Wigan, etc., was dismissed.

Dentists Act.

"PAINLESS EXTRACTION."

THE question as to whether the use of the description "Painless Extraction" by a person not registered under the Dentists Act is an offence under Section 5 of the Act came before the Court of Appeal on May 21, and was answered in the negative. The Court consisted of the Master of the Rolls (Sir H. H. Cozens-Hardy), Lord Justice Buckley, and Lord Justice Kennedy, and the case was a partnership action *Bellerby v. Heyworth and Brown*—which Mr. Justice Parker had decided in favour of Bellerby, and the respondents appealed. These parties had on February 1, 1909, entered into partnership to carry on business in the extraction and adaptation of teeth, and there was a clause in the partnership agreement to the effect substantially that if any partner infringed Section 5 the partnership could be determined as provided in the agreement. On February 9 the following notice was placed on premises belonging to the firm:

BELLERBY, HEYWORTH & BROWN.
Finest Artificial Teeth.
Painless Extraction.
Advice Free.

Mr. Heyworth Attends Here.

Bellerby protested that this was a contravention of Section 5, and as his partners would not remove the notice, he, on February 10, under the agreement, notified them that the partnership was at an end. Heyworth and Brown insisted that the notice was not an offence under Section 5, whereupon Bellerby proceeded against them before Mr. Justice Parker, who, in consequence of the decision in *Barnes v. Brown*, gave the plaintiff the declaration asked for terminating the partnership. The appeal was argued by Mr. Grant, K.C. (Mr. Grimwood Mears with him), on behalf of the appellants, and by Mr. W. K. Hamilton, K.C., and Mr. Gatey on behalf of the respondent. The Court allowed the appeal, and the principal judgment was given by the Master of the Rolls, who in doing so said:

This is in reality an appeal from the decision of the Divisional Court in *Barnes v. Brown*. The case undoubtedly

raises a point of importance as to the true meaning and effect of the Dentists Act, 1878. To start with, it is not really disputed that there is nothing in the Act which prevents a man from doing dentist's work. It is not wrong under the Act for any man to do dentist's work, and it is not wrong for him to inform the public that he does that which it is lawful for him to do. But the Act enacts, to put it shortly, that there should be a register, and that persons who can get on that register must have certain qualifications. Then comes Section 3:

A person shall not be entitled to take or use the name or title of "dentist" (either alone or in combination with any other word or words), or of "dental practitioner," or any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is a person specially qualified to practise dentistry unless he is registered under this Act.

As I read this section it is directed to the personal description of a man as distinguished from the description of the work which he does. I do not propose to express any opinion as to the precise effect to be given to the words "specially qualified." In my view that matter does not arise for decision. What had the defendants done? asked his Lordship, who narrated the facts, and proceeded to say: What is there in that which is taking or using the name or title of dentist or of dental practitioner, or any name, title, addition, or description implying that they are registered under the Act, or are persons specially qualified to practise dentistry? He desired to adopt for himself the language of the Lord Justice Clerk in *Emslie v. Paterson* [where the offence alleged was using the description "Dental Office" and "American Dentistry," *C. & D. Diary*, p. 237]:

If the appellant can without any breach of the criminal law extract teeth and put in false teeth, or the like, I can see nothing in the statute forbidding him from announcing that he does so, which is just announcing that he practises dentistry. The Act strikes at his asserting that he has "special" qualification for doing so, and whatever that may mean, I am unable to hold that the use of the words "American dentistry" in connection with his name, or calling his place of business a "dental office" can be held to be taking or using a name or title, addition, or description implying that he has a "special" qualification as distinguished from an assertion that he is qualified.

That seemed to his Lordship to be the true meaning and effect of Section 3. He had thus far refrained from commenting upon the judgment in *Barnes v. Brown*, but added that it was needless to say that he had considered what had been said by the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bigham in that case with the utmost respect, and confessed that he was unable to follow the reasoning in that case—reasoning which seemed to go the length of saying that people must not announce that they do that which by law they are entitled to do, and that by saying that they do that which the law entitles them to do they are offending against the Act. He could not find any personal description which brought the present case within the Act. With great deference to the decision of the Divisional Court, his Lordship thought that the decision of the Scotch Court in *Emslie v. Paterson* ought to be followed in preference to *Barnes v. Brown*.

The Lords Justices delivered judgments to the same effect, and the appeal was therefore allowed, the action being dismissed, with costs.

Merchandise-marks Acts.

PAREGORIC WITHOUT OPIUM.

AT Walsall Police Court on May 21, before Messrs. E. J. Shaw (presiding) and A. D. Cozens, Thomas F. Turner, 290 Green Lane, Walsall, was summoned for selling paregoric to which a false trade-description was applied, and for applying a false trade-description to the liquid. Mr. Tunbridge (Birmingham) prosecuted on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society on the instructions of Mr. H. Moon, and the defendant, who pleaded guilty "to not labelling properly," was represented by Mr. F. Cooper.

Mr. Tunbridge at the outset explained that it was an offence under the Merchandise-marks Acts for a person to apply a false trade-description to goods; and a trade-description is defined as "any description, statement, or any other indication, direct or indirect, as to (among other things) the material of which any goods are composed." He explained that in the British Pharmacopœia, which is the absolute legal authority on which all drugs were to be compounded, paregoric is defined as consisting of compound tincture of camphor, of which paregoric and

paregoric elixir are synonyms. The main ingredients are :

Tincture of opium ...	... 535 minims
Benzoic acid ...	... 40 grains
Camphor ...	... 30 grains
Oil of anise ...	... 30 minims
Alcohol (60-per-cent.) ...	... a sufficient quantity

Two samples purchased by Mr. Arthur Foulds at the defendant's shop on March 17 and 20 were sent to Mr. Tickle, analyst for the city of Exeter, who found that they contained no opium at all. The label on the bottle contained the word "Paregoric" and the name of the defendant.

The Magistrates' Clerk : Apparently the whole active ingredient of the drug was absent, and therefore it was absolutely worthless?

Mr. Tunbridge replied that the operative article—the whole of the principal ingredient—was absent. The Pharmaceutical Society, he proceeded, exists to protect the public as well as its own members, and the Merchandise-marks Act was passed to secure that the articles they purchased should be supplied to them. The fact that the defendant is not a registered chemist probably accounted for the absence of opium, which is a poison; for if he had sold paregoric containing opium made according to the B.P. prescription he would have been liable under the Pharmacy Acts to be prosecuted for selling a poison, not being a person authorised to do so. Mr. Tunbridge described the results which might happen if stuff like that in this case were given to a child and the proper article administered later. If he proved his case, he asked for such a penalty as to show the public that they were protected by the Bench, and that defendant and others who acted in his trade as he had done could not do so with impunity.

Arthur Foulds proved the purchase on March 17 and 20 of 1 oz. of paregoric. The label on both bottles contained the words "Paregoric. T. F. Turner, Green Lane Drug-stores, 290 Green Lane, Walsall."

Thomas Tickle spoke to receiving the two samples from Foulds. He analysed them, and found that both were destitute of opium, the principal ingredient in paregoric. In answer to the Chairman, the witness said the test for opium was done in duplicate by a search for meconic acid, which occurs only in opium, and by a search for morphine, which is the active constituent of opium. He found neither present. Witness testified to the danger which may result from the use of such a preparation and the official one alternately. He was cross-examined by Mr. Cooper, and stated that he had heard of paregoric sine opio for a particular use. Replying to further questions, Mr. Tickle said defendant would make no extra profit by selling the article without opium. He could not have sold paregoric with opium without infringing another Act.

Mr. Cooper : And this is the method the British Pharmaceutical Society takes of getting at druggists and uncertificated druggists?—Witness : I should put it the other way : it is the method of the defendant of evading the Act.

Mr. Cooper contended that only a technical offence had been committed. No harm would have resulted from taking this mixture. Defendant, although not a qualified man, had been a chemist in Walsall for forty-one years, and had probably a greater practical experience than any chemist in the town. For twenty-five years he was chief assistant to Mr. Harry Grove in Park Street, and prior to that he had been a dispensing chemist in some of the largest shops in England. He sold very little of this paregoric mixture, but as a rule he supplied it in bottles the label on which contained the words "Paregoric, free from poison." At the time of the sale he had run out of these particular labels. If he had had them the prosecution would in all probability not have been brought, and it would not have been said the defendant had infringed the Merchandise-marks Acts. Undoubtedly he had made a mistake in selling this mixture without calling the customers' attention to the fact that it did not contain opium. But the mixture was sold to the public, and was made by such high-class houses as Southall Bros. & Barclay, from whom defendant bought it.

The Chairman : Is this mixture as sold by Mr. Turner just as he had it from Southall's?—Mr. Cooper : Absolutely. The Chairman : This is not made by Southall specially for Mr. Turner?—Mr. Cooper : No; it is a stock line.

The Clerk : What do they call it?—Mr. Cooper : They call it compound tincture of camphor sine opio.

The Clerk : It is listed by all the principal houses, and it is called in the list paregoric sine opio.

Mr. Tunbridge said he did not want to press the matter unduly, but the Society wished it to be shown that chemists, registered or unregistered, must not defraud the public, and must not apply a false trade-description to that which they sold.

The Magistrates imposed a fine of 20s., with 4l. costs.

WHITE PRECIPITATE.

At the same Court at the same time, Wm. J. Hickman, 89 Ablewell Street, was summoned for selling white precipitate to which a false trade-description was applied, and with applying a false trade-description to the powder. White precipitate, Mr. Tunbridge explained, was used for clearing the hair of vermin, and the article supplied by the defendant did not contain the requisite constituent. It was a perfectly harmless but perfectly useless article.

The Clerk : Was the mercury absent?—Mr. Tunbridge : Yes. Defendant, he added, is an unregistered chemist.

The sale of the powder having been proved, Mr. Tickle said he found on analysis that it was not white precipitate at all, but only oxide of zinc.

The Clerk : There was neither ammonia nor mercury?—Witness : No relationship, simply something white. Cross-examined by Mr. Crump (who appeared for defendant), Mr. Tickle said it was not a fact that oxide of zinc would have the same effect as white precipitate.

The Clerk : He must know the difference between oxide of zinc and white precipitate.

The Defendant : I don't remember selling to Mr. Foulds at all.

The Clerk : Is the appearance of oxide of zinc and white precipitate the same?—Mr. Tickle : The appearance is identical.

The Clerk : Oxide of zinc is not one of the scheduled poisons?—Witness : No.

The Clerk pointed out that in the previous case it was contended, rightly or wrongly, that if the defendant had modified the label he would have been dealing in what is known as a saleable drug. In the present case, however, a person asked for white precipitate and he got an absolutely different article, containing not a single ingredient named in the B.P. Something was asked for to destroy lice, and something was given to heal a sore.

Mr. Crump pointed out that the case was not so serious as the other in this respect : the powder was for external application, and there was no possibility of any danger arising.

The Magistrates imposed a fine of 40s., and 4l. costs.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re WM. CUTHBERT VEITCH, Cheapside, Shildon, Pharmaceutical Chemist, trading as T. D. Veitch & Son.—The public examination of this debtor took place at the Durham Bankruptcy Court on May 25, on accounts showing liabilities 550l. 2s. 4d., and assets 429l. 17s., leaving a deficiency of 120l. 5s. 4d. According to the Official Receiver's observations, debtor about eight years ago purchased the business from his father, with whom he had been previously in partnership, for 700l., or thereabouts, the price to be paid by instalments out of the profits. The amount now due to the father is 161l. 10s. Debtor was entitled to a one-eighth share in his mother's estate, which was of the value of 5,000l., upon the death of his father, but this interest and a life insurance policy for 600l. were charged to his bankers, who are fully secured. The household furniture (estimated value 500l.) belonged to debtor's wife. At the date of the receiving order debtor did not consider himself insolvent. The examination was adjourned.

Re G. S. V. WILLS, 402 Clapham Road, London, S.W., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.—The public examination of this debtor was held at the Wandsworth County Court on May 20. In reply to Mr. Knight, Deputy Official Receiver, the debtor gave particulars of his career as a teacher of

pharmacy since 1874. In 1898 he took premises at South Croydon, for the purpose of establishing a chemist's business. His partner objected to the scheme, but in 1899 he paid his partner out with borrowed money, which had been repaid. He started the Croydon business, but it was unsuccessful. In 1905 a mortgage of 900*l.* on his house was called in, and he had to sell the Croydon business. Finding that he was unable to pay his creditors he assigned his estate to a trustee. The Westminster College of Chemistry had been formed into a company in 1901, and debtor's shares, 1,000 in number, were handed over to the trustee as security for the unsecured creditors. The company went into liquidation in 1906 and was wound up, and with its liquidation debtor's salary ceased. Immediately after the company was wound up all the students who had paid their fees were sent adrift, but debtor's wife rented a room in the Hop Exchange, where debtor got a number of them together and educated them free for some time. In July last year debtor's wife started the present college of chemistry, and debtor had been the manager ever since. Replying to other questions debtor said that his wife took the secretarial part of the college work. It was not true that debtor was carrying on the business in his wife's name. She had bought the goodwill and everything absolutely from the liquidator. She took the house in her own name, paid all the accounts, the receipts were given in her name, and the students knew they came to Mrs. Wills' college. Debtor's position in the college was merely that of manager at 2*l.* a month and maintenance. Debtor hoped later on to receive more. He added that the trustee who took over his estate under the deed of arrangement paid one dividend of 2*s.* 6*d.* Then the college was wound up and no more was paid. The trustee then realised all the estate. He had furnished accounts showing the disposal of the proceeds, but not to debtor. Debtor was aware, however, that all the proceeds had been retained to meet expenses. He attributed his failure to depreciation in the value of his property, loss in connection with the Croydon business, and loss of all his estate under the deed of assignment. The examination was concluded.

Deeds of Arrangement.

TURTON, WILLIAM, trading as the Damian Drug and Speciality Co., Druggists' Sundriesmen, 57 Burley Lodge Road, Leeds.—Trustee: G. W. Townsend, Carlisle Chambers, Goolse, C.A. Dated May 14; filed May 20. Private creditors, 107; liabilities unsecured, 246*l.*; estimated net assets, 88*l.*

ASHTON, NICHOLAS TAYLOR, Market Place, St. Ives, Cornwall, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee: W. O'Carroll, 17 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. Dated May 15; filed May 21. Liabilities unsecured 334*l.*; estimated net assets, 400*l.* Among the creditors are Hodekinson, Prestons & King (40*l.*); Hockin, Wilson & Co. (16*l.*); Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd. (15*l.*).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

ELLIS, R. G. G., and **ELLIS, W. S. G.**, mineral-water manufacturers, Ruthin, Denbighshire, under the style of R. Ellis & Son.

PICKEN, J., and **MENZIES, G. H.**, physicians, etc., Parkgate, Rawmarsh, Yorks, under the style of Picken & Menzies.

SMITH, H. S., and **NICHOLLS, F. J.**, physicians, etc., Eltham, Kent, under the style of Sandford, Smith & Nicholls.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

O'CONNOR, WILLIAM MOYLE, St. James's Court, London, S.W., physician and surgeon.

ADJUDICATIONS.

KAPP, CHRISTIAN GABRIEL BELKHESAR, Gateshead, Co. Durham, general medical practitioner.

Liquidation.

BRIXTON SYPHON AND MINERAL WATER CO., LTD.—The company to be voluntarily wound up. Liquidator, Mr. H. C. Garland, 33 Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Meeting of creditors at above address on June 4 at 11 A.M.

GAOL FOR TURPENTINE OPERATORS. In the United States Court at Savannah on May 14, sentence was passed on the officers of the American Naval Stores Co. who were convicted of violating the Sherman Anti-trust Act. Fines aggregating \$15,000 were inflicted, and the chairman of the board of directors (S. P. Shotton) and the vice-president (J. P. Cooper Myers) were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Notice of appeal was at once given.

New Companies and Company News.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and K.O., Registered Office.

BERKELEY (BEAUTY SPECIALISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of beauty, complexion, and electrolysis specialists and operators, manicurists and chiropodists, etc. R.O., 31 Brook Street, W.

PRACTICUM, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of drysalers, chemical-manufacturers, etc. The first subscribers are W. Garnett and F. G. Trellarne. R.O., 1 Walker Road, Cardiff.

ISHAM WATER CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the sole right to bottle and sell in the British Isles the natural mineral water known as "Isham's California Waters of Life." R.O., Albion House, New Oxford Street, W.C.

W. C. COOKE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of W. C. Cooke and to carry on the business of aerated and mineral water manufacturers, etc., Kettering. The first directors are W. C. Cooke, W. H. Cooke, E. C. Cooke, and A. Spence.

RILEY'S, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,200*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in mineral and aerated waters and other beverages, cordials, etc. The first directors are F. W. Riley, J. H. Riley, and G. W. Hogg.

D. M. W. S., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 12,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with J. W. Feargus, H. J. Hicks, and E. R. Pitt (the first directors), and to carry on the business of manufacturers and importers of and dealers in aerated, mineral, and artificial waters, cordials, and non-alcoholic beverages, liquors and drinks, etc.

BRITISH VULCANOID CO., LTD.—Registered at Edinburgh. Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry out an agreement with Henry Cowen, celluloid dealer, Berwick, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail dealers in celluloid, vulcanite, rubber, chemicals, etc. R.O., 82 West Nile Street, Glasgow.

NORTH BRITISH CHEMICAL CO. (ENGLAND), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by L. Blumenthal as the North British Chemical Co., and to carry on the business of chemical and disinfectant manufacturers, herbs, roots, and spices, etc. The first directors are L. Blumenthal (chairman, managing director, and secretary) and J. Worsley. Registered office, Bank Buildings, Cannon Street, Manchester.

WHITE BROS. (CARDIFF), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take an assignment of a lease made between the Wilts and Dorset Banking Co., Ltd., and E. White, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in herbal, botanic, and other beers and drinks, ginger beer, aerated and all mineral, natural, and prepared waters, liqueurs, cordials, vinegars, sauces, condiments, etc. The first directors are E. White and J. G. White. R.O., Victoria Street, Stratford, E.

SANTAS CO., LTD.—The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 4½ per cent. per annum, and a bonus of ½ per cent., making a total distribution of 7½ per cent. for the past year.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LTD.—The directors recommend a final dividend on the ordinary shares for the year 1908 of 10 per cent., together with a bonus of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share (free of income-tax), making a total for the year of 22½ per cent.

VIROL, LTD.—The accounts for the past year (up to March 31) show gross profits of 22,597*l.*, and the net profits (with balance from last account), after paying 1,200*l.* of debenture interest, are 18,466*l.*, from which the directors propose to write off 14,255*l.* paid for advertising during the year. The balance of 4,211*l.* is carried forward.

PROSET, LTD.—The Official Receiver has issued a summary of the statement of affairs (see also *C. & D.*, April 3, p. 524) showing liabilities amounting to 13,225*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, consisting of 13,147*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* owing to 257 unsecured creditors and 77*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* to preferential creditors for rates and wages. The estimated assets amount to 1,215*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, and include cash at bankers, 35*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; cash in hand, 9*s.* 3*d.*; stock-in-trade, machinery, trade fixtures, etc., 845*l.*; book debts (1,029 debtors) good, 1,230*l.* 7*s.*, bad 14*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, estimated to produce 200*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 11,931*l.* As regards contributories, the capital allotted was 10,493*l.* 7*s.*, which makes a total deficiency of 22,425*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The Official Receiver observes that the unsecured liabilities appear to be all owing in respect of goods

supplied and advertising. Messrs. E. Robotham (general manager) and H. Pope (secretary), who have been examined, state that the cause of the company's failure was the lack of sufficient capital, and in the whole of the circumstances the Official Receiver is of opinion that it is desirable to make further inquiry as to the manner of conducting the business. The following have been appointed to be the liquidator of the company and committee of inspection: Messrs. T. E. Blakey (Kilner Bros., Ltd.), A. T. McDonald, John Corfield, W. E. Hobbs, and Lewis Honnor.

ADOLPH CROSBIE, LTD.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on May 21, Mr. Justice Neville made an order for the attainment of a receiver and manager of Adolph Crosbie, Ltd., manufacturers of chemical compounds, on plaintiff's motion in a debenture-holder's action brought by Wm. Johnston against the company. Counsel explained that the company was incorporated in September 1902 with a capital of 15,000*l.*, divided into 3,000 shares of 5*l.* each. In July 1899 they issued debentures to the amount of 3,200*l.*, thirty-two debentures of 100*l.* each, and of these the plaintiff was entitled to eighteen. The capital was made payable in 1904 originally, but the time had been extended. There was no opposition, and his Lordship acceded to the motion as stated.

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—The following have been filed: *C. W. Haynes, Ltd.* Debentures dated May 8, 1909, to secure 45*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, charged on leasehold premises at Stanhope, Wolsingham, and Towlaw, Durham, and stock-in-trade, goodwill, etc. Holders: Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Millgarth Street, Leeds.—*W. A. Wayland & Co., Ltd.* Issue on May 14 of 1,000*l.* debentures.—*A. J. Calcey & Son, Ltd.* Issue on May 3 of 10,000*l.* debentures.—*Charles Massey & Son, Ltd.* Issue on April 30 of 300*l.* debentures.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

BOOTS, LTD., have opened a branch at 8 Bank Buildings, Brighton Road, Purley.

MR. G. A. BROWNE has purchased the business of the late Mr. George Taylor, chemist and druggist, at 8 Rice Lane, Walton-on-the-Hill, Liverpool.

MR. JOHN F. HARRINGTON, pharmacist, is transferring his business early in September, owing to expiry of lease, from 45 Kensington High Street to larger and modern premises at present building at No. 15 in the same street.

MR. W. A. BELLAMY, chemist and druggist, has sold his Public Hall Pharmacy in Eldon Street, Barnsley, to Mr. John Moxon, chemist and druggist, and Mr. Bellamy is now in business at the Agnes Road Pharmacy in the suburbs of Barnsley.

BOOTS, LTD., are advertising in the "Daily News" that they have recently opened branches in eight different towns. Six of these have been already recorded in this column, and the other two are at 4-6 Tamworth Street, Lichfield, and 1 High Street, Stourbridge.

Births.

BRAY.—At "Baxterley," St. Patrick's Road, Coventry, on May 21, the wife of Frank J. Bray (Wyley's, Ltd.), of a son.

TAYLOR.—At Ferguslie Place, Strathmartine Road, Dundee, on May 23, the wife of J. Russell Taylor, chemist and druggist, of a son.

WESTMORELAND.—At 311 High Street, Chatham, on May 24, the wife of W. H. Westmoreland, pharmacist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

DENNIS—ANDREWS.—At Northampton, on May 17, Ernest Edwin Gascoigne Dennis, chemist and druggist, 113 Adnitt Road, Northampton, to Alice, daughter of the late Mr. Andrews, and of Mrs. Andrews, Sandindale, Downham.

RODWAY—CRITCHLEY.—At St. Mary's R.C. Church, Blackburn, on May 27, by the Rev. Osmund Woods, Barron John Rodway, dental surgeon, to Annie, daughter of Mr. Thomas Critchley, J.P., chemist and druggist, Blackburn.

Deaths.

CHURCHYARD.—At 112 Camden Road, N.W., on May 24, Mr. Robert Leman Churchyard, pharmaceutical chemist, aged sixty-nine. He had carried on business at the above address for forty-five years.

DURANT.—At Boston, on May 24, Mr. Charles Durant, a well-known maker and vendor in the North of England of proprietary remedies. The deceased gentleman served on the local Town Council for many years.

HIRCOCK.—At Great Oakley Grange, Kettering, on May 16, Mr. George Walter Hircock, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-five. Mr. Hircock was a native of Kettering, and served his apprenticeship at Uppingham. Subsequently he was an assistant in Brighton, and having passed the Minor examination in June 1883, went into business on his own account, first at Westbourne Terrace North, and latterly at 249 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W., until February 1 last, when, owing to failing health, he retired to Kettering. Mrs. Hircock survives him.

JONES.—At Highfield, Bryncethin, on May 22, Mr. Morgan Hayward Jones, chemist and druggist, late of Briton Ferry.

JOSEPH.—On April 30, the death took place suddenly, from an apoplectic seizure, of Mr. C. L. Joseph, formerly chemist at Cargills, Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon, but latterly proprietor of the St. Louis Pharmacy, Nuwara Eliya. Deceased was well known to the planting residents in the district, and was much esteemed among all communities in Nuwara Eliya.

LIMPRICHT.—The death is announced at Greifswald of Professor Dr. H. Limpricht, aged eighty-two years. In early life he acted as assistant to Wöhler at Göttingen, where he obtained his University degree, and in 1860 he went to Greifswald, where he spent forty years. Professor Limpricht was the discoverer of furfural and the author of several works on organic chemistry and allied subjects.

MITCHELL.—At 6 Erskine Street, Aberdeen, on May 22, Bessie Barclay, daughter of Mr. W. G. Mitchell, chemist and druggist, aged six months.

PRUST.—At 101 Morritt Drive, Leeds, on May 18, Mr. Thos. W. Prust, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-nine.

ROEBUCK.—On May 20, Mr. Charles Roebuck, chemist and druggist, aged seventy. Mr. Roebuck was in business at Ives Street and Otley Road, Baildon Bridge, Shipley, for many years.

The Week's Poisonings.

NINE instances of fatal results from taking poisons have been recorded during the week.—A commercial traveller, named Henry P. S. M. Emslie, died from prussic-acid poisoning at Tooting, London, S.W. "Suicide," said the jury.—Morphine in accidental overdose was given to an infant at Nottingham (p. 816).—Laudanum was responsible for the death of Alexander M. Forrest (38) at Bloomsbury, London, W.C. The deceased was a victim of the drug-habit, but there was not sufficient evidence to show with what intent he took the drug.—William Sollars, a Stroud farm-labourer, took carbolic acid for suicidal purposes.—A Beekton labourer, named Robert Drain (51), died through drinking by misadventure a quantity of a proprietary disinfectant, containing tar acids, named "Saline." An unlabelled bottle of the fluid was supplied to the deceased's son by the public authorities. In returning a verdict of death by misadventure the jury added a rider that the District Council ought to label the bottles in future.—Ludwig Janner (43), tailor, Manchester, used spirit of salt to end his existence.—Mystery as to the mode of administration of the poison surrounds the death of Elizabeth Staddon (31), at Cardiff, who died from lead-poisoning.—Methyl salicylate caused the death of Florence E. Gower at Cambridge (p. 816).—Paint is believed to be the lethal agent taken with suicidal intent by Earnald Lane (22) at Meerbrook.

Society of Chemical Industry.

ANNUAL MEETING.

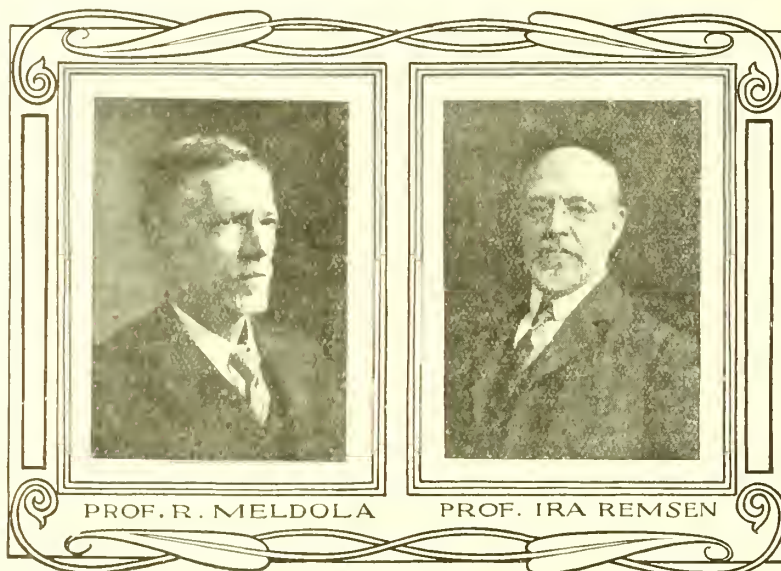
THE annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry and the seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry are being held this week in the University of London, South Kensington, S.W. The two functions are in a measure intermingled; the scientific meetings are held separately, but the social functions are in several instances in common, or provided by the Society for the entertainment of the Congress members. On May 26 the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry took place in the Jehanghier Hall of the Imperial Institute, where is also situated the London University. Professor Raphael Meldola (the President) took the chair a little after 10.30 A.M. With him on the platform were Sir Robert Pullar, Dr. W. H. Nichols, Dr. E. K. Muspratt, Dr. T. E. Thorpe, Mr. R. Mond, Dr. R. Messel, Dr. E. Carey, Mr. Max Muspratt, Mr. W. F. Reid, Mr. T. Tyrer (Treasurer), Mr. C. G. Cresswell (Secretary), and other members of Council. There was a good attendance of members, the hall being comfortably full, several ladies being present in the gallery. Among the audience were Dr. F. B. Power, Mr. E. Grant Hooper, Mr. Oscar Guttman, Mr. N. H. Martin, Mr. E. F. Harrison, Mr. E. T. Brewis, Mr. W. Jago, Prof. H. E. Armstrong, Prof. W. A. Tilden, Dr. C. A. Keane, Mr. A. C. Chapman, Mr. F. N. Sutton, Mr. A. G. Salamon, and Dr. L. T. Thorne.

The proceedings began by reading the minutes of the meeting held at Newcastle last year, and these having been confirmed, scrutators were appointed to examine the voting papers for officers and members of Council.

about half the number of the copies has been sold so far. Dr. Charles E. Fawsitt has resigned his post as Hon. Secretary of the Scottish Section on his acceptance of the post of Professor of Chemistry at the University of Sydney, N.S.W., in succession to Prof. A. Liversidge, F.R.S., and the Council have accorded a vote of thanks to Dr. Fawsitt for his services and of congratulation on his appointment. Mr. Thomas Tyrer has retired, by seniority, from his position as representative of the Society on the Board of the National Physical Laboratory, and Mr. Walter F. Reid has been elected in his place. Messrs. Wm. Burton, J. T. Dunn, Noel Heaton, Douglas Herman, Walter F. Reid, and W. P. Rix have been appointed to serve on a joint committee promoted by the English Ceramic Society to consider questions connected with refractory materials of all kinds. Messrs. J. E. Stead and G. T. Holloway have been appointed to represent the Society at a Congress at Copenhagen promoted by the International Association for Testing Materials. The report concluded with an expression of hope on the part of the Council that the members of the Society will do all in their power to render the International

Congress of Applied Chemistry a success by attending the meetings and taking part in the proceedings.

Mr. Forbes Carpenter moved the adoption of the report, and asked the Council to take a liberal view in dealing with the question of the decennial index, which publication, he said, is invaluable to anyone who binds his journals. Professor Liversidge seconded, and the report was adopted without further comment.



PROF. R. MELDOLA

PROF. IRA REMSEN

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

The Secretary was then called upon to read the report of Council, which showed that the number of members is 4,323, against 4,520 last year, the decrease being due to the operation of the new by-law, which allows less latitude than the old by-law to members who do not pay their subscriptions within a given time. There were thirty-eight deaths as compared with forty-seven last year. The names of the members removed by death included Alex. Bottle, J. Trevor Cart, Sir J. Christopher Gamble, R. H. Harland, Standen Paine, T. Horne Redwood, Sir Thomas Stevenson, and Sir Thomas Wardle. Reference was then made to the nominations for members of Council, which necessitated a ballot, and to new regulations made by the Council which were to be submitted to the meeting for approval. Standing orders and similar matters are being prepared, these being in accordance with the Charter powers which the Society now possesses. The funds of the Society have now been transferred from the names of the trustees to that of the Society. The decennial index has cost about 3,000*l.* to prepare and print, and if every copy of the 3,000 is sold the charge upon the funds of the Society will be 1,500*l.* Only

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Thomas Tyrer then presented his report, which showed the income and expenditure and gave the balance-sheet of the Society for the year ending December 31, 1908. The income during 1908 was 7,117*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, made up of entrance and composition fees 313*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, subscriptions 5,165*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, "Journal" 916*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, collective and decennial indices 194*l.* 1*s.*, interest on investments 527*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*. The expenditure, 183*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* more than the income, was 7,300*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, made up of the following items: "Journal" expenses, 4,006*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; decennial index, 1,064*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; sectional expenses, 611*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; annual meeting expenses, 150*l.*; working expenses, 1,095*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; law costs in connection with the charter, 372*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*. From the balance-sheet it appears that the present value of the Society's investments is 15,500*l.* 5*s.*

Mr. Tyrer made a few comments on the report, which were directed to show that some of the expenses were exceptional in character and not likely to recur. The investments are lower than last year, as the depreciation of the securities has been taken into account. The deficiency in the accounts is only an apparent one.

Mr. A. C. Chapman moved the adoption of the report. Mr. Hugo Reitmeyer seconded, and as the motion included thanks to the Treasurer, Mr. Tyrer briefly replied.

The President's Address.

Professor Meldola then delivered his address, which lasted an hour and a quarter, but proved to be of an exceptionally interesting character. The following abstract includes the chief points of the address, which dealt with

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

The question of the training of industrial chemists, after having been dormant for some years, has again been raised, and it has now taken the more definite form of whether our Universities should develop schools of applied chemistry. Taking the engineering industries as an example, there has been more coherence and solidarity and more personal interest on the part of the leaders of the engineering profession with regard to technical education than has been shown by chemical manufacturers. The practical effect is that the term "technical education" in Great Britain has become almost synonymous with training in engineering, and on the governing bodies of the newer institutions the engineering influence is predominant. The lack of active interest in the educational side of applied chemistry on the part of the manufacturers has acted detrimentally to their own cause. The teachers, if left alone by the manufacturers, are apt to become too purely bookish; and the manufacturers, if they cut themselves adrift from the academic side of chemistry, are likely to become too narrowly practical. The recent discussions upon the desirability of the better training of industrial chemists have centred round the Universities, and the technical schools and technical colleges have been passed over.

DEFINITION OF TERMS.

In many cases where the education of the technical or industrial chemist has been under discussion, the manufacturers, on the one hand, and the teachers, on the other, have had in view different kinds of people. When the training of an industrial chemist is under discussion, do we mean his preparatory general scientific education, or that *plus* something more? If the latter, what is that "something more" to be? The manufacturers who expected the new technical education movement to staff their works with expert technologists underestimated the complexity of their own industries. Those teachers, on the other hand, who are clamouring for the staffing of our factories by scientifically trained chemists, as distinguished from technologists, have damaged their case by leaving out of consideration the expert technologist altogether—the man whose knowledge of technique enables him to translate a discovery into pounds, shillings, and pence. The education of the "chemical technologist" is of the same importance for chemical industry as the education of the "pure" chemist. Highly competent scientific chemists are as inseparable from the "technologist" or the "chemical engineer" or the "practical manufacturer" as were the Siamese twins from one another. Severance is death to both; and the manufacturers cannot afford to leave out of account the scientific chemist any more than the teachers can afford to ignore the technologist. In these discussions on education the teachers have had in mind the research chemist and the manufacturers the chemical engineer. The research chemist ought to be producible from the Universities and technical colleges. With respect to the chemical technologist, the question is whether he can be produced under any of our existing educational curricula, or whether the factory is the only proper training-ground.

THE WORKS CHEMIST.

As long as we know what kind of student we are talking about there need be no confusion. The research chemist is a man who has received the highest possible training as a scientific chemist, and whose resourcefulness has been developed by prolonged systematic research. The requirements of a chemical factory may be thus classified:

1. Research for the discovery of new products, or of new processes for producing known substances, or for the improvement of processes already being carried on.

2. Supervision of the factory operations with respect both to plant and products; the valuation of the raw materials and finished products; the testing of intermediate products.

3. A knowledge of the markets with respect to the supply and cost of raw materials and the demand for the finished products.

The "works chemist," or technologist, must be qualified to come under category No. 2, with (possibly) an incursion into the domain of No. 1. By the "works chemist" (excluding the analyst, the mechanic, and the workman) is meant a chemist with more or less knowledge of the general principles of engineering as applied to chemical-factory plant. He cannot be too much of a chemist, and the more he is of an engineer the more competent will he be to discharge his duties. Where is this combination of qualifications to be acquired? The question was then considered first from the point of view of the technical college.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Here has to be dealt with the student who is entering the technical institution for a systematic three years' course with a view to his becoming a chemical technologist. It is much to be preferred that the student should come with no previous school training in science, which is generally too shallow to be of use, and stiffens the mental attitude to the point of conceit; though there is no reason why school science should not be taught in such a way as to make it of preparatory value. In the technical college one has to begin from the beginning. The subjects which, in addition to chemistry, are indispensable for the future chemical technologist are mathematics, physics (including electricity), and mechanics (including drawing-room practice). It takes at least two years to lay an elementary foundation in these subjects; there is left but one year for advanced instruction. This course is not more than a preliminary training; it cannot pretend to add to the scientific training—that "something more" which is necessary for the technologist. There is no time for specialisation, and there are few technical schools in this country (exclusive of Universities) where specialisation is possible. Can the technical education given in technical colleges be developed into technological training? Can the teaching in technical schools be made to approach the diversified requirements of the different branches of chemical industry so as to make the preparation for technology more effective? Professor Meldola believed that it can, if we are prepared to give the necessary time. If he were unable to justify this belief, these newer institutions could not claim to be discharging any function differing from those discharged by education establishments of all ranks in which chemistry is taught for purely academic purposes.

Specialisation should follow upon the general training; but it is this specialised training which the manufacturer has in mind when he speaks of "technical" education. The chemical teaching of technical schools can be given a bias in the specialised direction without detracting from its value as an educational discipline and without damage to its theoretical treatment. Chemical manufacture consists in converting certain raw materials into useful products, with maximum yield and minimum expenditure. The systematic treatment of elements and compounds, say in the second and third year courses, can be developed in much greater detail in cases where technical products are concerned. There is as much pure scientific doctrine to be deduced from the study of useful products as from the study of useless products. By giving a technical bias to the teaching it is not proposed that technical chemistry in the sense of chemical technology, which is a specialised subject, should be made a part of that preliminary training which up to this stage had alone been under consideration. Why should not the "preparations" in the laboratories of the technical schools be made quantitatively? It gives zest to the work if the student is supplied with a known weight of raw material and given to understand that the value of his results will be estimated by the yield and purity of his product. A series of "preparations" might be arranged in which not only the weight of the raw materials and of the final product were taken into consideration, but also the quantities of the various reagents used, and from these data, making sufficient allowance for the usual—not the laboratory—"working expenses," the actual cost of the product ascertained. He advocated the introduction of the large-scale practical exercise into the

advanced stage of the preparatory training. The first difficulty the college-trained student has to face in the factory is his want of familiarity with large-scale operations.

With advanced students in the technical colleges the preparation work should be increased in scale so as to introduce an element of training in chemical handicraft. He was not, said the speaker, advocating the introduction of working models of special plant used in particular industries. The plea is for the handling of apparatus illustrating such general operations as are carried on in all factories heating and cooling, evaporating, distilling, mechanical mixing, grinding, solution, filtration, etc., on something more than the ordinary laboratory scale. This plea does not mean that the colleges should be expected to teach chemical technology in the strict sense—that is a distinct question; nor that *all* preparation work should be done on this increased scale.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

The stage of technical chemistry should lead to that of chemical technology. Manufacturers ought not to be satisfied with the youth who has spent his three years at a technical school. The chemical technologist is a chemist *plus* a great deal more. The factory is not the proper place for beginning the technological training. During the supplementary period following the preparatory training in the technical school there should be an opportunity for research work. The supplementary advanced or technological training should do for industrial chemistry what the post graduate training does for academic chemistry—it should enable us to sort out the different orders of faculty. A few students would be found capable of development as research chemists; a larger number as chemical technologists. The omission of research from our educational curricula means a loss to our industry of a class of chemical technologist of which we are in need—the man who has been trained in scientific habit of thought by the most effective of all known methods. In advocating the introduction of research into the advanced curriculum it must be understood, said the speaker, that we are not contemplating the “research chemist” as defined in this address. He comes under another category. We are now considering only the higher education of the works chemist and the importance of research in relation to his advanced training. If it is admitted that some advanced training supplementary to the preparatory course is essential, and that science is to form part of that advanced training, the advanced laboratory work from the fourth year onwards could be made to include experimental investigation either in pure or applied chemistry. What kind of chemistry is to be included in the advanced curriculum? The development ought to be in those subjects which the preparatory course has excluded for want of time or other reasons—gas analysis, valuation of fuels, the theory and use of physical instruments employed in chemistry, such as the pyrometer, the calorimeter, the photometer, the polarimeter, the spectroscope, the refractometer, the viscometer, the colorimeter, etc.

THE SPHERE OF THE CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIST.

There appears to be a general opinion in favour of technological training. The proposals come chiefly from the University side, but that is immaterial. All attempts to move in this direction hitherto have been more or less paralysed by the teachers declaring for pure science and by the manufacturers proclaiming that it is impossible to teach chemical technology in the educational institutions. It is beginning to be perceived that when the technical education of the works chemist is under consideration it is really technological training that is meant. Chemical technology means generalised chemical engineering—a knowledge of the chemical, physical, and mechanical principles underlying the construction and working of the machinery and plant in general use in chemical industry. It is a composite subject, part of which is pure engineering, such as power production and distribution; and part of which is specialised engineering, such as the nature, source, and properties of the materials used in the construction of chemical plant. There is the question of time. If the preparatory training takes three years, it is not too much to ask for an additional two years for the advanced course.

The materials are at hand for a curriculum: see Dr. Beilby's address of 1899, the scheme prepared for the technological examination of the Institute of Chemistry, the papers and discussions at the Liverpool and Birmingham Sections, Mr. Geo. Davis's “Handbook” on chemical engineering, Dr. Grossman's “Elements,” Dr. Nagel's “Mechanical Appliances of the Chemical and Metallurgical Industries,” and other well-known works. As to the staffing question, the only instructor of use in giving technological training is the man who has had factory experience. The advanced engineering training of the works chemist should be in the hands of a professor who has specialised in chemical engineering.

There is practically no technical school in this country which provides a complete and co-ordinated course of training such as the speaker advocated. For the chemical industries, the technical education movement has been arrested just at that stage where the true technical training should begin. The technical institutions are not wholly nor for the greater part to blame; the manufacturers have not sufficiently encouraged them. The greater part of the chemical instruction in the technical institutions is carried on in evening classes. This kind of training is practically useless for industrial chemists. It would take the evening student nine years to complete the three years' preparatory course of the day student. At the same time, evening classes are of real value for men already engaged in the factory work—say foremen and managers who have had no training in scientific theory. After thirty years' technical education, applied chemistry is lagging behind all other branches of technology.

THE UNIVERSITIES AS SCHOOLS OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

While large numbers of institutions originally intended for instruction in applied science are carrying on purely scholastic courses, the Universities, originally academic institutions, are now developing schools of applied science. Ought the Universities to create departments of applied chemistry? If the ordinary graduate courses were not suitable for the chemical technologist they could be adapted without much difficulty. The University need only make provision for that kind of advanced work advocated. It does not matter what kind of institution does the work so long as it is done efficiently; the need for it is great. But if the higher work is to be taken over by the Universities, the *raison d'être* of the technical school for chemical industry will become a thing of the past. It will be deplorable and wasteful if we find the University and the technical institution in the same town rivals instead of colleagues. The rational solution is that the technical institution should become a school of the University, as is the case at Manchester. Such a solution carries with it the implication that the technical institution will raise its technological teaching to the University standard. That is precisely what we want. In framing any educational policy of practical value for our subject the Society of Chemical Industry can play an important part. The Society is both Imperial and international; it has the means of bringing together a body of expert knowledge and experience, both educational and technological, such as is possessed by no other organisation. An advisory or consultative education committee or board formed by our Council from the ranks of our members, and comprising teachers and manufacturers, ought to be of such power that no departure in the technical training of chemists in any educational establishment of whatever rank could afford to neglect its counsels.

Dr. Nichols moved a vote of thanks to the President for his address. He explained that the President-elect, Professor Ira Remsen, was not able to be present, but valued very highly the honour which the Society proposed to confer on him. Dr. Nichols characterised the address as a remarkable one, and one which needed to be read carefully before it was criticised. It is very necessary for the chemist to co-operate with the manufacturer to make the most of the world's resources, which are becoming rapidly depleted. Unless this co-operation takes place, “the world will come to an end sooner than we think,” said the speaker. He had a good deal to say about the way manufacturers hug their secrets so that technical teachers are prevented from imparting real knowledge to their students. It is not so in any other industry.

Dr. W. A. Tilden seconded the vote of thanks, and spoke in a similar strain. He mentioned the practical difficulties that arise in advising students when they arrive at the stage when they should specialise.

Dr. Nichols then put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously, amidst cheers.

ELECTION.

The scrutators' report was then read. There were 272 ballot-papers, and of these ten were spoilt. The result of the ballot was as follows:

President: Professor Ira Remsen. *Vice-Presidents* (new): Dr. G. Beilby, Mr. E. Grant Hooper, Professor Meldola, and Dr. R. Messel. *Members of Council* (new): Mr. D. L. Howard, Professor W. R. Lang, Mr. B. E. R. Newlands, and Dr. Julius Raschen.

OTHER BUSINESS

included the adoption of regulations governing the admission of members, the conduct of the annual meeting, and control of the funds of the local sections. This was moved by Dr. H. Schweitzer (New York) and seconded by Mr. T. Fairley (Leeds).

Mr. D. J. Playfair (Glasgow) and Professor G. G. Henderson then conveyed an invitation to the Society to hold its annual meeting in Glasgow next year, which was accepted.

Mr. M. Toch (New York) then moved a vote of thanks to the University of London and the International Congress of Applied Chemistry for the use of the hall. Dr. T. E. Thorpe seconded, congratulating the University on seizing the opportunity and showing what it can do. "Hospitality," he added, "is the essence of international courtesy."

This having been carried unanimously, the meeting adjourned to the Great Hall for

LUNCHEON.

Here Dr. J. Lewkowitsch presided over a party of about 700 people, guests of the London Section. The very distinguished company included many of the chemical workers of the world whose names are household words. In addition to those mentioned as having been at the annual meeting, there were present Professor Armstrong, Professor C. L. Baskerville, Professor Béhal, Dr. G. T. Beilby, Sir Hugh Bell, Professor Bernthsen, Geh. Reg. Rath von Böttinger, Professor Bourquelot, Dr. Bovey, Sir J. Crichton-Browne, Geh. Ob. Reg. Rath Professor v. Buckha, Professor Le Chatelier, Professor Chesneau, Professor Ciamician, Dr. F. W. Clarke, Professor A. Colson, Sir James Dewar, Professor W. L. Dudley, Professor Duisberg, Professor P. F. Frankland, Professor Fresenius, Professor Gautier, Dr. Goldschmidt, Professor A. Haller, Professor Hoogewerff, Professor Jacobsen, Professor Kuhara, Mr. Ou K-ouanze, Professor Lecco, Professor Lepsius, Professor Lindet, Dr. Merck, Principal A. H. Miers, Professor Moureu, Professor Nasini, Professor Nicloux, Professor W. H. Perkin, Professor Piñerus, Professor Comm. Piutti, Dr. Rademacher, Sir Wm. Ramsay, Sir Boverton Redwood, Professor Emerson Reynolds, Sir Henry Roscoe, Professor Paterno di Sessa, Professor A. W. Smith, Professor Steenberg, Sir Joseph Swan, Professor Thoms, Dr. Wiley, and Geh. Reg. Rath Witt.

After luncheon, which was well served, the loyal toasts were honoured, and then the Chairman welcomed the guests. This he did in a long speech, mentioning the names of the principal guests from Japan, China, United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria, Holland, Denmark, and Serbia. The speech was delivered in four languages—English, French, German, and Italian—and particularly delighted the foreign guests, who were not all aware of the linguistic abilities of Dr. Lewkowitsch. The replies to the speech were by Professor Haller (for France), Geh. Reg. Rath Dr. von Böttinger (for Germany), Professor Comm. Arnaldo Piutti (for Italy), and Dr. F. W. Clarke (for the United States). Each was delivered in the language of the country, and all were of a felicitous character. The enthusiasm reached its height during Dr. von Böttinger's speech when he quoted Longfellow's "Psalm of Life" as to the celebrated Englishmen who have left "Footprints on the sands of time."

In the afternoon the Ladies' Committee held an "At Home" in the Great Hall and gardens of the University.

Observations and Reflections.

By "Xrayser."

The Annual Messages

in which the pharmaceutical Demos signifies his will and pleasure, or displeasure as the case may be, in regard to his ministers for the coming year, do not always reveal the intelligence which doubtless underlies them, and are at least not invariably consistent. This year no revolutionary ideas were in the air: Scotland, Blackburn, and Dewsbury, with the adjacent localities of London and the rest of England and Wales, all seemed to be contented, and notwithstanding the exceptionally lavish canvassing which went on, no indication of a new policy or of dissatisfaction with "the old gang" was manifest. But for some unknown reason Demos has shown himself wrathful. Selecting as his special victim the member of the Council who has served the longest, and who has always been a particular favourite as indicated by previous voting, he has hurled him out of the Council chamber, has accepted the services of the two new men who offered themselves, and has placed one of them above all those who were relying on their old records. So far as the writing on the wall is decipherable at all, it intimates that his Majesty likes to be courted by advertisements and circulars; that my Lord in this respect "is not greedy, but likes a lot"; and that as for the rejected favourite the monster who is priding himself on his loyalty just now has perhaps detected occasional symptoms in Dr. Symes of a disposition to think for himself instead of invariably accepting the wisdom of the front bench as unanswerable.

Annual Meeting Suggestions

are not as a rule very wise, and it is a curious, but perhaps a fortunate, fact that they are never acted upon. At least I cannot remember an instance when a new policy has been inaugurated at an annual meeting. Some of these suggestions turn up year after year. The appointment of inspectors to discover breaches of the Pharmacy Act is one of these perennial proposals. There can be no doubt that two or three officers travelling round Great Britain for the express purpose could track a multitude of technical offences—thousands of them—in regard to the storage and sale of poisons, if they were authorised to employ detective methods. Of course, it would be only decent that a fair proportion of the resulting prosecutions should be distributed among those whom we call legitimate pharmacists, including even members of the Society itself, who are not impeccable. Does anyone really believe that such a startling display of pharmaceutical activity would advance our interests? It is easy to reply that the nation has passed the Pharmacy Act for its own protection, and expects it to be obeyed. True, but the nation is guided a lot more by sentiment than by logic, and it would be simply staggered if it found the Act used in this wholesale fashion. The strong and sometimes bitter feeling manifested in local councils against chemists' claims when licences for poison-vendors under the new statute come under discussion should be a sufficient warning.

To Distinguish Spirit Fiscally

according to the purposes for which it is to be used is unquestionably a difficult proceeding, even supposing that the desire to accomplish something in this direction exists. The permanent officials of the Revenue have told successive Chancellors of the Exchequer that the task would be an impossible one in regard to spirit for use in the manufacture of medicines, considering that these products demand the use of the purest alcohol obtainable. But it is almost certain that the incidence of the spirit-duty and its effects on industrial and domestic convenience will have to be more completely considered in the near future than they have yet been.

SIERRA LEONE GINGER.—In the Colonial Office Report on Sierra Leone for 1907, recently published, mention is made of the attention now being paid to improving the preparation of ginger. The crop acreage is also being extended from the Colony itself to the Ronietta district.

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Editorial Comments.

Personal Titles v. Impersonal Descriptions.

THE decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of *Bellerby v. Heyworth and Brown*, reported on p. 820, is of double interest to chemists and druggists; in the first place by the use of the word "Pharmacy" as a description of their premises, and second in any work that they may do in the extraction and adaptation of teeth. In regard to the first point, it will be remembered that in the case of the *Pharmaceutical Society v. Mercer* (see *C. & D.*, April 10, p. 552) the plaintiffs took action under Section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, against the defendant for the use of the description "Pharmacy," he not being registered under the Act, nor a member of the Society; and the counsel for the defendant emphasised the decision in *Emslie v. Paterson* as being sounder in law than that given in *Barnes v. Brown*—the latter having been used with good effect by counsel for the plaintiffs. If the conviction in the *Pharmaceutical Society v. Mercer* is sustained on appeal, pharmaceutical chemists only will be entitled to describe their premises as "Pharmacy," but chemists and druggists will not (even though they may use the title "pharmacist"). A severe restriction may also be placed on the use of the "pharmacy" as a description. Should the conviction not be sustained, the word will become free to all by the order of the Court, so to speak. Hence the facts of the *Dentists Act* cases are of great interest to retail chemists whether they practise dentistry or not. In *Emslie v. Paterson*, Mr. Emslie had been convicted under Section 3 of the *Dentists Act* for using the descriptions "American Dentistry" and "Dental Office"; and he appealed to the *Justiciary Appeal Court*, Edinburgh, which set aside the conviction on the ground, broadly, that the descriptions were not personal, and contained nothing to imply that Mr. Emslie was registered under the Act, or that he was specially qualified to perform dental operations. This was the unanimous opinion of three judges (Lord Trayner, Lord Moncrieff, and the Lord Justice Clerk). This means, in short, that the use of a description of a place, however like it may be to the legally protected description of a person, is not necessarily an offence. It was upon this, as stated, that counsel for the defendant in the "Pharmacy" case relied, but it was set aside by the County Court Judge, and now awaits consideration by the High Court in London. The emphatic support now given by the Court of Appeal to the Scotch Court's opinion

cannot fail to have an influence on the argument and judgment in the "Pharmacy" case. Since the decision by a Divisional Court of King's Bench in October last in *Barnes v. Brown*, where the Court upheld the conviction of an unregistered person who used the description "Painless Extractions," there have been many convictions of others for the same offence. The British Dental Association has made the most of the judgment; in fact, representatives of the Association have gone as far as to suggest that dental practice by unregistered persons may, under the decision, be made impossible, although it cannot legally be stopped. The case reported this week gives such ambitions pause, in so far as the Master of the Rolls and his brother judges emphatically reaffirm the right of unregistered persons to perform dental operations, and question the correctness of the judgment in *Barnes v. Brown*. It should be clearly understood that the latter judgment is not overruled by the Court of Appeal; the position is that both judgments stand for the guidance of the lower Courts, but he will be a very poor lawyer who does not use the latest judgment in such a way as to convince a magistrate that "painless extraction" is not a description which registered dentists only may use. To those chemists who are in the habit of extracting teeth the decision comes timely, owing to the fact that an effort is being made through our correspondence columns to bring together those who feel that their rights have been threatened by dental authorities.

An International Week.

By the time that this issue is delivered to home subscribers, the meetings of the seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry will be in full swing in London. While the issue is going to press the Prince of Wales is attending the opening proceedings in the Royal Albert Hall, and the preliminary sectional arrangements are to begin immediately thereafter. A large number of chemists from other countries are now in London, and although they have not been favoured with the best of weather, but good specimens of the English varieties, the arrangements made for their entertainment will probably make up for the comparative lack of sunshine. The meetings have been held in the Imperial Institute and in the Royal College of Science, which are beside each other in South Kensington, behind the Natural History Museum. The Pharmaceutical Chemistry Section meets in the Institute in Room "L"—the last room on the right of the lobby leading to the Jehanghier Hall, under the presidency of Mr. N. H. Martin, F.R.S.E., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Mr. E. F. Harrison, B.Sc., is acting as Secretary. The following is the arrangement of the programme of this Section provisionally agreed upon by the committee:

Friday, May 28.—10 A.M.—1.30 P.M.

Presidential Address by N. H. Martin, Esq., F.R.S.E.
Papers by—

- (1) K. Dieterich.—"Ueber die Bestandteile und Verwertbarkeit der Paraguay Süßpflanze Eupatorium Rebaudianum."
- (2) M. Léger.—"Sur l'hordenine, alcaloïde retiré des touraillons d'orge."
- (3) H. Thoms.—"Ueber matico-Blätter und matico-Oele."
- (4) E. M. Holmes.—"The necessity for the application of botanical knowledge to the chemical investigation of plants."
- (5) A. Berg.—"Sur l'elatérine."

Saturday, May 29, 10 A.M.—2 P.M.

- (1) W. H. Martindale.—"Organic Arsenic Compounds."
- (2) E. Mameli.—"Azione fisiologica dell'acido para iodio fenilarsinico e di alcuni suoi derivati."
- (3) E. Mameli.—"Sull'asphyll."
- (4) M. Léger.—"Essai des huiles simples intéressantes spécialement la pharmacie."
- (5) W. Lenz.—"Eine mikrochemische Unterscheidung zwischen Roggen- und Weizenstärke."
- (6) G. Denigès.—"Nouveaux procédés microchimiques pour la caractérisation de l'arsenic et du phosphore en médecine légale."

- (7) G. Denigès.—"Réactions glycoliques des alcaloïdes de l'opium."
- (8) M. Fournau.—"Des anesthésiques locaux."
- (9) G. Garbarini.—"Purificazione dell'Etere Solfureo dai perossidi."

Monday, May 31, Morning, 10—1.30 P.M.

- (1) P. W. Squire and C. M. Caines.—"On the standardisation of potent drugs and international agreement with regard to it."
- (2) P. MacEwan and G. P. Forrester.—"On variations in the activity of certain toxic drugs, with suggestions for an international inquiry."
- (3) P. M. Mardetschlager.—"Ueber die Wichtigkeit einer einheitlichen Untersuchungsmethode in Chem. Beziehung aller Medikamente, Drogen, U.S.W., aller Pharmacopoeien der Erde zur Identitätsnachweisungen durch ein Commission aller Staaten."
- (4) E. M. Houghton.—"Proposed international standards for the physiological action of heart tonics of the digitalis series."
- (5) D. L. Howard.—"On the relations between the standards of purity of quinine compounds in the different Pharmacopoeias."
- (6) A. B. Lyons.—"Progress in standardisation of Pharmacopoeial drugs."
- (7) J. P. Remington.—"The chemistry of the United States Pharmacopoeia from 1820 to 1909."
- (8) S. P. Sadtler.—"Organic compounds of the United States Pharmacopoeia."

Afternoon, 4—6 P.M.

- (1) W. Hale.—"The toxicity of acetanilid mixtures."
- (2) E. Mameli.—"Sull'guaiacol e sua azione curativa."
- (3) S. Seidman.—"Tallianine (terpene ozoné) et son emploi dans l'art vétérinaire et dans la médecine humaine."
- (4) A. Seidell.—"The solubilities of the salicylates of the United States Pharmacopoeia in aqueous ethyl alcohol solutions of 25%."
- (5) A. Seidell.—"Methods for the determination of salicylates."
- (6) Ubéda y Correal.—"Les comprimés médicamenteux."

Tuesday, June 1, Morning, 10—1.30 P.M.

- (1) M. Winckel.—"Die Fermente in ihrer Bedeutung für die Arzneimittelchemie."
- (2) E. Bourquelot.—"Emploi de l'émulsino à la recherche des glucosides dans les végétaux."
- (3) E. Bourquelot.—"Application des procédés biochimiques à l'essai des médicaments."
- (4) G. Chamagne.—"Les sucres de plantes fraîches."
- (5) G. Chamagne.—"Les colloïdes des plantes médicinales."
- (6) E. Bourquelot.—"Des glucosides cyanhydriques fournissant, dans leur dédoublement, de l'aldéhyde benzoïque ou de l'acétone."

Afternoon, 4—6 P.M.

- (1) J. Effront.—"Ueber den Nährwerth der bei der Zersetzung der Proteinstoffe mit concentrirten Mineralsäuren entstehenden Producte."
- (2) L. Careano.—"Dove si fissa l'iodio nella molecola albuminoide vivente."
- (3) M. Patein.—"Contribution à l'étude chimique des sérums thérapeutiques."
- (4) A. Jolles.—"Ueber die im Harn auftretenden Zuckerarten und deren quantitativen Bestimmung."

It is understood that over 100 members have sent in their adhesions to the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Section, but more have been coming in daily. Altogether over 1,000 papers are being communicated to the Congress, and as the meetings of the sections are held simultaneously, it may be useful to state that it is not the custom at these Congresses for an individual to stay right through the proceedings of any one section, but to go from section to section, according to personal interest in the subjects and the attractions in the sections. There are excellent facilities for this method at South Kensington, and there will be no difficulty in slipping out of one room and getting into another in order to hear the most notable men in all departments of chemistry. There are to be several lectures by English and foreign scientists of note, and the sectional meetings will cease while they are being delivered. There is no objection, we understand, to the presence in any section of persons who are not members of the Congress, but they cannot, of course, participate in the discussions without being invited to do so. During the Whitsuntide holidays some chemists and pharmacists from the country may be visiting London, and they may do worse than visit the Congress. The office is in the Royal College of Science, and application for membership may still be made to Mr. William Macnab, the General Secretary. One feature in this Congress which is distinguishing it from the six which have preceded it is the completeness of the arrangements which have been made for the entertainment of ladies accompanying members. A special programme has been

issued by this Ladies' Committee of visits throughout London on each day while the scientific meetings are being held. We hope to print an adequate report of the proceedings in our next issue.

The international proceedings may be said to have commenced with the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry on Wednesday, which was quite international in character, especially the luncheon (see p. 825), but the City gave the Congress its first official welcome on Wednesday evening, when the Lord Mayor entertained a select party to dinner at the Mansion House (including the President of the Pharmaceutical Society). That feast will be memorable to those present on account of the fine speech by Dr. H. W. Wiley, of Washington. The Corporation afterwards gave a *conversazione* in the Guildhall, which was attended by over 2,000 guests, but we did not see a dozen pharmacists in the company.

The inaugural meeting of the Congress took place in the Albert Hall on Thursday afternoon. The immense hall, draped in red, white, and blue, was well peopled, and for half-an-hour before the proceedings began Sir Frederiek Bridge gave a recital on the great organ. Exactly at 3 o'clock the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived, and were brought to their seats by Sir Henry Roscoe and Sir William Ramsay, the organ in the meantime playing "God Bless the Prince of Wales." On the right of the Prince sat Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir Wm. Ramsay, Dr. Otto M. Witt, and Professor Arrhenius, while on the left of the Princess were Dr. H. W. Wiley, Professor Armand Gautier, and Professor Emanuele Paterno. The Prince in a short speech declared the Congress open, and then in order called on the representatives of the different countries, who spoke in their own language, except Professor Arrhenius, who replied in English. Sir William Ramsay spoke in English, French, German, and Italian. There was a very distinguished company present, and the formula for the speeches was "Your Royal Highnesses, Your Excellencies, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen." The proceedings were over shortly before four, and their Royal Highnesses, as they passed out, shook hands with those who had spoken.

Inspection.

A police-sergeant has been going round a well-known town in the North of England and entering chemists' shops for the purpose of seeing if the certificate of qualification is properly exhibited. The officer informed one chemist upon whom he called that he had been instructed to do so by a Government Department. We can scarcely credit the latter statement, but we are assured that it is true. In combination with the tour made in the Metropolis last week by Pharmaceutical Society officers, the incident suggests that the exhibition of the certificate is a statutory requisite which is not to be trifled with.

New Shellac Process.

The mention of a new shellac process devised by Mr. Puran Singh, of the Indian Imperial Forest Research Institute (*C. & D.*, May 22, p. 784), has brought us a reference to a patented method devised by Messrs. Fowler and O'Meara. In this process advantage is taken of the fact that the wax associated with shellac is soluble in hot spirit, but not in cold alcohol. If, then, stick-lac is extracted with hot spirit, the wax separates out on cooling. The spirit is then recovered and the shellac run off into blocks or sheets as required. The colouring-matter of the lac is recovered from the residue in the extractor by treatment with a caustic or carbonated alkali, acidulating, and separating the precipitated dye. Variations on the above process are proposed in the patent specification, but these depend on the same fact—that the wax is not soluble in cold alcohol. We are informed that the process is likely to be a commercial success.

Fowler's Solution.

An interesting report has been issued from the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Canada (*Bulletin* 175), which gives the analytical results obtained on examining seventy-five samples of liquor arsenicalis. This is probably the first occasion when this

liquid has been the subject of official inspection on such a large scale. The B.P. liquor arsenicalis should contain 1 per cent. of arsenious acid, weight in volume, and the assay process requires a degree of accuracy within one five-hundredth of this amount, or 0.002 per cent. of arsenic. Mr. McGill, the chief analyst, states that no freshly prepared solution should vary more than 0.010 per cent. of arsenic from the standard or normal fixed. Out of the samples examined fifteen approximated this limit, eighteen varied from the standard 0.100 per cent., five by 0.250 per cent., while two only contained half the amount of arsenic required by the Pharmacopœia. Bearing in mind that a certain practicable limit of accuracy or degree of variation from absolute standard must be allowed for, Mr. McGill suggests the adoption of 0.020 per cent. of arsenic as a maximum limit of variability in liquor arsenicalis. No prosecutions took place as a result of the analysis of these samples, the object of the Food and Drugs Act being best attained, it is stated, by the publication of the report.

Soya-bean Oil.

Soya-bean oil, which has recently proved a strong competitor of wood oil in the manufacture of varnishes, etc., is the subject of a note in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" (vol. vii., No. 1), in which it is stated that the beans have long been grown on a very extensive scale in China and Japan, where they are used as food, and also as a source of oil and bean-cake. The oil is pressed in the Far East by rather primitive methods, and some years ago firms of oil-seed crushers in this country found that it was worth while to import Chinese bean-cake, extract a portion of the remaining oil, and use the residue (which is highly nutritious) for the preparation of feeding-cakes for cattle. The soya-bean oil proved to be suitable for many manufacturing-purposes, and a demand sprang up with great rapidity. To meet this demand large supplies of the beans, which are the seeds of *Glycine Soja* (*Soja hispida*), were imported, chiefly from Manchuria, and at the present time it is estimated that about 200,000 tons have been contracted for already this year. The soya-bean is cultivated on a considerable scale in India and many British Colonies, but mostly only for local use as a feeding-stuff, and there appears to be no large supply available for export from British sources at the present time. In view of the large demand met by supplies from Manchuria, the "Bulletin" believes it would be worth while to extend cultivation in those parts of the Empire in which the plant is already grown and found to do well. It is proposed to publish in the next number of the "Bulletin" a detailed account of the cultivation of the soy-bean and its preparation for the market. The oil is now a well-established article of commerce in the Baltic and Mincing Lane markets, the present value being about 22l. per ton.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the sub-joined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

- 54/78. Makers of, or agents for, "Kola Nut Candy."
- 59/49. Makers of, or agents for, "Odontaline."
- 58/17. Makers of "Cremonia," a cream-of-tartar substitute.
- 58/32. Makers of, or agents for, Blitz's soldering-paste.
- 57/19. Makers of, or agents for, Hogg's "Corysine," a remedy for hay fever.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

SPIRIT-DUTY AND MEDICINES.

Among those members of Parliament (writes our Lobby correspondent) who have been interesting themselves in the possibility of obtaining concessions from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard to chemical industries the outlook is not looked upon as particularly favourable. Indeed, it is considered doubtful whether Mr. Lloyd George will be able to meet the views of those who have been acting on behalf of the chemists throughout the country. A few days ago Mr. Robert Harcourt and Mr. J. W. Wilson had an interview with leading members of the industry, and it is probable that the question, so far as it affects chemists, will be raised on the Committee stage of the Finance Bill.

Mr. Summerbell on Monday, May 24, asked Mr. Lloyd George if he had received communications from hospitals and similar institutions suggesting a rebate of the duty on spirit used for the purpose of preparing medicines, and, if so, could he state what action, if any, he proposed to take in regard to the matter.—In a printed reply to the hon. member, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he had received some communications on this subject. He, however, referred the hon. member to the reply which he gave on May 20 to the member for Montrose. In this Mr. Lloyd George stated that the use of duty-free pure spirit is allowed in the laboratories of certain institutions for research or teaching purposes, but only under stringent regulations as to bond, etc. Part I. of the Revenue Act of 1906 has reference to the users of methylated spirit, which is already highly denatured, and the conditions therein laid down are inapplicable to the use of duty-free pure spirit.

Other questions have been asked, but no more of direct interest to the drug trade. The last Budget resolution was passed on Wednesday night, and the Finance Bill was brought in and read a first time.

ANÆSTHETICS BILL.

We are informed that before the adjournment for the Whitsuntide Recess the Medical Acts Amendment Bill, which was brought in earlier in the Session by Dr. G. J. Cooper, for the purpose of regulating the administration of anæsthetics, is to be withdrawn from the Order Book of the House of Commons. The hon. member informs our Parliamentary representative that it is his intention, however, at once to reintroduce the Bill in a modified form in order to overcome the opposition which has destroyed the chances of the measure in its present form. No fewer than half-a-dozen members had given notice of their intention to move its rejection, and at the same time the Home Office expressed its intention, through Mr. Herbert Gladstone, of not giving its adhesion to the Bill, seeing that the whole question of the administration of anæsthetics is at the present moment under the consideration of the Departmental Committee on Coroner's Law and Practice. In the new Bill which Dr. Cooper will shortly introduce, dentists will be placed on the same footing, in regard to the question of the administration of anæsthetics, as the members of the medical profession themselves. Dr. Cooper had hoped that with the assistance of the Government he might secure a second reading for his late Bill on the understanding that it should be referred to a Select Committee, but this was found to be impossible of accomplishment in view of the growing opposition to which it was subjected.

At the meeting of the Departmental Committee on Coroner's Law and Practice, which was held on Tuesday, evidence with regard to the administration of anæsthetics was given by pathological experts from Guy's and Middlesex Hospitals. The Committee signed a report in favour of the immediate publication of the evidence so far as it has gone.

THE BUDGET.

With the pending issue of the Finance Bill the number of questions which have been directed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons during the present week has shown a considerable diminution. On Monday, however, Mr. Timothy Davies (L., Fulham) asked the

right hon. gentleman whether the Customs and Excise officers had any power to interfere in cases where traders affixed labels to bottles or cases of spirits in bond bearing false descriptions as to age, etc., of the contents.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied generally at the time, and has since sent Mr. Davies the following:

When spirits are bottled in bond officers are instructed by the general regulations issued by the Board of Customs and Excise to object to any label which claims an exclusively British origin for spirits which can be proved by the official accounts to be of exclusively foreign origin, or which claims an exclusively foreign origin for spirits which can be proved by the official accounts to be of exclusively British origin. Similarly, if the official accounts of any spirit show clearly that it is a mixture which is partly of British and partly of foreign origin, officers are instructed to object to any label claiming for it an exclusively British or an exclusively foreign origin. With the exceptions specified above, officers are not allowed to interfere on their own responsibility with labels on bottles or cases, beyond seeing that no label contains such expressions as "Bottled in bond," "Bottled in Customs (or Excise) warehouse," or any other indication implying official countenance or guarantee of the correctness of the statements made.

MEDICAL DISPENSARIES IN EGYPT.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, on behalf of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, informed Mr. J. M. Robertson on Tuesday that the Department had no information on the amount of money expended on dispensaries by the Egyptian Sanitary Department during the past three years, but he is inquiring.

STOCKTAKING.

Now that the second lap of the Parliamentary Session has been brought to a close by the Whitsuntide adjournment it may not be inappropriate to review the position of the various measures which have a special interest to the chemical and drug trades. Mr. Levy Lever's Bank Holidays Bill is awaiting its second reading; the Daylight Saving Bill is still under consideration by a Parliamentary Committee; the Grocers' Licences Abolition Bill has been dropped; the Medical Acts Amendment Bill is also to be dropped; the Shops Bill of Sir Charles Dilke is still awaiting a second reading; and the two Bills dealing with the hop industry have been dropped.

How to Treat Travellers.

1. Traveller after traveller comes into the shop; the day is far advanced and not a stroke of your regular shop work has been touched. Is it polite or etiquette to tell a man, who you know may have come to the town specially to see you, that you cannot be seen?

2. You are working single-handed. A prescription is brought in and promised for fifteen minutes. Immediately a traveller walks in, and, seeing no customer in the shop, starts to talk and unpack samples. Is it the proper thing to tell the traveller that his presence is inconvenient, or to let the customer wait when the medicine is called for?

THESE questions were put by a Chemist in the *C. & D.*, May 15, and we invited replies, which we are now printing week by week.

Treat them properly. If you don't want to see them, tell them so. You must not use bad language, but a judicious combination of the "suaviter in modo" with the "fortiter in re." I have seen this policy in use as boy and man for nearly fifty years, and it is perhaps the best. Your querist must be one of a few if he lets the day get "far advanced" before his regular work is touched. He should make a better start. I would not let any traveller "talk or unpack his samples" before he had obtained leave to do so. Customers first, everybody else after.—PHIDEPPIDES.

If the traveller is known to him and the business he comes upon is also known, a request made at once to look in again in, say, thirty minutes would meet the case. If unknown, five minutes should be sufficient to tell you if you are entertaining an angel unawares, and if not then a polite but firm dismissal should be given. My experience is that a traveller usually gets much about the same treatment as he hands out himself, and though one hears a good deal about the rudeness of customers, my experience in calling upon a large number of chemists in business is that I have never met with it.—H. W. HARRIE.

General Medical Council.

THE summer session opened at the House of the Council, 1 Oxford Street, London, on Tuesday, May 25, and will conclude within the week. There are several penal cases more or less grave, "covering" has again revived, and one penal case has already occupied the Committee a considerable time. The Council, will, however, not have before them a penal case dragging on for nearly a week to the tune of some 1,500*l.*, as happened last May. The first business before the Council was the reception of Dr. Frederick Taylor, representing the University of London in the place of Dr. Pye-Smith, retired; and Dr. D. N. Knox, representing the Faculty of Glasgow, in succession to Dr. Lindsay Steven, deceased. The President (Sir Donald MacAlister) then delivered his address. In this, reference was first made to the changes on the Council, then to several Bills before Parliament, and in speaking of dental cases of alleged infamous conduct the President said:

The energies of the British Dental Association are actively engaged both in challenging what it deems to be reprehensible conduct on the part of registered practitioners of dentistry, and in applying with marked success a recent interpretation of the Dentists Act to the suppression of unwarranted pretensions to professional skill put forward by unqualified persons. A judgment delivered in the Court of Appeal last week appears to limit the application of that interpretation. I have asked our legal advisers to state for the information of the Council the precise nature of the limitation.

After mentioning that, owing to the way it had done its penal work last year at a cost of 2,000*l.*, there was a deficit of 650*l.* on the financial year, the President spoke of other business that is to come before the Council. He was requested to allow the address to be printed.

ANOTHER DIRECT REPRESENTATIVE.

After a lengthy discussion it was agreed that the Privy Council should be asked to authorise the return of another direct representative to this Council at the next election. Dr. Langley Browne moved in the matter, and he was seconded by Dr. McManus, who, in the course of his speech, pictured the young, zealous, and energetic doctor, full of pride in his profession and confidence in himself, who found on the one hand that the public infinitely preferred to his professional services to go to a chemist for Mother Seigel's pills, and Mrs. Winslow's soothing-syrup for their children's complaints, and to have a septic and obese female to bring them into the world; and on the other hand he was hampered and restricted by the pronouncements of the Council—if he went to a bazaar it was advertising—and he came to regard the Council as a cross between a private detective and an avenging spirit, like the primitive idea of a deity.

THE IRISH APOTHECARIES' HALL GRIEVANCE.

Dr. Adye-Curran moved that reports by assistant examiners in surgery be discontinued for the present, which was negatived, and Sir Thomas Myles, M.D., was appointed as an assistant examiner. The resolution of regret adopted by the Executive Committee on hearing that the authorities of the Hall intend to revive their preliminary examination was received and entered, the President remarking that this examination is purely a domestic one, and need not be recognised by any of the licensing bodies or by the Council.

SELF-ERASURE.

With reference to the voluntary withdrawal of names from the medical and dental registers, a new standing order requiring that the applicant for withdrawal should make a statutory declaration to the effect that he is not aware of any proceedings which might result in the erasure of his name was adopted.

THE PENAL CASES.

On Wednesday the name of Robert Kirk, M.B., C.M., Willington, Co. Durham, was struck off the medical register for abusing his position as a medical man by committing adultery on various occasions with a patient—a married woman, whose husband was the complainant.

The name of Christopher R. Kempster, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Whitehall, Bank Place, Collins Street, Melbourne, was also struck off, as he had accepted and continued

to hold the appointment of chief surgeon to the Freeman & Wallace Electro-Medical Institute, of Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, a company which habitually seeks to attract patients by the insertion in the "Argus" newspaper of advertisements of a scandalous, offensive, and indecent nature, accompanied by a portrait of himself and a statement of his qualifications. The London and Counties Medical Protection Society were the complainants. The matter was first brought to the notice of the Council by the Medical Board of Victoria, who stated that they had no statutory power to strike the offender off the register, but could do so if the General Medical Council took the initiative. Mr. Kempster wrote that he had severed his connection with the company last December and did not intend to resume it, and was practising privately. He gave no expression of regret.

Charles W. Brown, M.B., C.M., 7 Chorlton Road, Hulme, Manchester, was summoned on a charge of employing as assistant a person not duly qualified or registered (Mr. Amery). Dr. T. G. Paterson, a neighbouring practitioner, was the complainant, and the case occupied the Council for the rest of the day without a decision being arrived at. The hearing was resumed on Thursday and occupied the whole time. Result: Charge not proved.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON MEDICINES.

The Executive Committee met on Monday, when among the business considered was a communication from the Privy Council conveying a copy of the despatch from his Majesty's Ambassador at Rome and the text of the agreements which have been concluded during the past two years between Italy and other countries (including Great Britain) concerning the international trade in medicinal products. The matter was referred to the Pharmacopœia Committee.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, W., on Thursday evening, May 20, Sir James Dewar in the chair. The first paper read was by Mr. H. O. Jones, on some new derivatives of

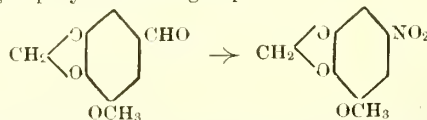
THIO-OXALIC ACID,

obtained in the course of an attempt to prepare the long-sought substance dicarbonyl, C_2O_2 , by the action of potassium hydrogen sulphide on oxalyl chloride. Instead of the expected product, potassium dithio-oxalate, $K_2S_2CO_3$, was eventually obtained, and this gives complex, intensely coloured, highly soluble salts with nickel, cobalt, and iron. The nickel salt is distinctly visible in a solution containing 1 part in 400,000 of water, and such a solution has the same tint as a dilute solution of permanganate. The cobalt salt has not quite so high a tinctorial power and is of a brown shade. The salt is suggested as a test for nickel, alone or in presence of considerable quantities of cobalt, since the colour of the nickel salt is discharged by potassium cyanide while that of the cobalt salt is not.

Dr. A. H. Salway communicated a paper from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, on the action of nitric acid upon the

ETHERS OF AROMATIC HYDROXYALDEHYDES.

In this it was shown that myristinaldehyde, when subjected to the action of concentrated nitric acid in the cold, is partially converted into nitromyristinaldehyde, the chief product of the reaction, however, being a neutral nitro compound, which did not contain an aldehyde group, and which was shown by the determination of its constitution to consist of 5-nitro-1-methoxy-2:3-methylenedioxybenzene. Its formation from myristinaldehyde is therefore due to the displacement of an aldehyde group by the nitro group:



In order to ascertain whether this displacement of the aldehyde group is a reaction common to the ethers of

aromatic hydroxyaldehydes, the action of concentrated nitric acid upon piperonal, methylvanillin ether, and anisic aldehyde was examined. Both piperonal and methylvanillin ether were found to exhibit the same behaviour towards nitric acid as myristinaldehyde—that is to say, part of the aldehyde is directly nitrated, while the remainder undergoes nitration with elimination of the aldehyde group. Anisic aldehyde, on the other hand, is converted entirely into nitro-anisic aldehyde, the elimination of the aldehyde group with simultaneous nitration not taking place.

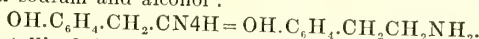
Sir William Ramsay and Dr. Gray then submitted a contribution on

SOME PROPERTIES OF RADIUM EMANATION.

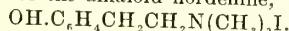
It is now generally thought that radium emanation belongs to the group of inactive gases represented already in the periodic table by argon, helium, neon, xenon, and krypton, and that it should occupy one of the two vacant places in this group, and therefore have an atomic weight of either 176 or 220. Unfortunately, the quantity of emanation is so small that enough has not been accumulated to weigh, and so recourse has been had to determination of other physical constants than the density, in order to settle this point. The authors find that the boiling-point of the emanation is $-71^{\circ}\text{C}.$, and its critical temperature 211° absolute, and from these and other data they argue that the lower atomic weight is the more probable, though they admit that the higher one is equally favoured by other physical evidence. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Baly made the interesting suggestion that the anomalous behaviour of this gas is due to the fact that it is altogether *sui generis*, in being an element resulting from degradation while all the others are probably synthetic in origin, and therefore it might not fit into the periodic table at all. Sir James Dewar then intervened in the discussion, and gave the results of some of his own experiments on the rate of formation of emanation from pure radium prepared by Mme. Curie. These all support Rutherford's view of the mechanism of formation of the emanation, and favour the higher atomic weight. The problem is, therefore, very much where it was to start with, but Sir William Ramsay announced that he has begun work on determining the density of the emanation, and hopes in this way to settle the matter. By the time the discussion was finished it was almost 10 o'clock, and the rest of the papers were given very briefly. One of these was by Dr. George Barger, of the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, on

AN ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF ERGOT.

This described the isolation and synthesis of *p*-hydroxyphenylethylamine, the water-soluble active principle of ergot, whose existence was postulated by Barger and Dale ("Biochem. Journ.," 1907, 2, p. 286). It has been isolated by utilising its properties as a phenolic amine, its solubility in amyl alcohol, and very slight solubility in ether. The substance is found to be identical with *p*-hydroxyphenylethylamine (mixed melting-point of dibenzoyl derivative). This base, $\text{OH}\cdot\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$, is related both chemically and physiologically to adrenaline; it raises the blood-pressure, causes contraction of the uterus, and recently was shown by Barger and Walpole ("Journ. Physiol.," 1909, 38, p. 343) to be the chief blood-pressure-raising principle in putrid meat. It was presumably also the active constituent of the placental extracts examined by Dixon and Taylor some time ago. *p*-hydroxyphenylethylamine, which had hitherto only been prepared in small quantities by heating tyrosine, is readily synthesised by reducing *p*-hydroxybenzylcyanide with sodium and alcohol:



Crystallised from xylene and distilled (B.P. $161^{\circ}\text{--}163^{\circ}$ at 2 mm.) the base forms hexagonal plates, m.p. 161° , readily soluble in water and in alcohol. On methylation it yields the methiodide of the alkaloid hordenine,



The last paper read was by Dr. Crossley and dealt with nitrodi-*o*-xylyl. Among other papers which had to be taken as read was one by Dr. Jowett on the physiological action and chemical constitution of the tropeines.

Association Affairs.

Brief Records.

Burnley Pharmacists' Association.—A poorly attended meeting was held at the Bull Hotel, Burnley, on Tuesday evening, May 25, Mr. J. Brown presiding. Correspondence was the only business, and it was decided that meetings (except for special purposes) be suspended until September.

Three Towns Chemists' Association.—Mr. H. D. Davey presided over a small attendance of members on Monday, May 24. Several suggestions were offered on a proposal to alter the title of the Association, and eventually, on the proposition of Mr. Condy U'Ren, seconded by Mr. Hearder, it was resolved to alter it to "Association of Pharmacists." The President reported the receipt of a letter from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society asking him to serve on a Parliamentary Representation Committee, and after some discussion the hope was expressed that he would do so. The consideration of earlier closing was postponed.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.—Mr. E. Prebble, Hon. Secretary of the Early Closing Committee, has this week issued a circular letter to each chemist in Liverpool and district in which he says: "I am instructed by the Early Closing Committee to write you inquiring if, in the event of neighbours of yours being willing to close their businesses earlier than at present, you would be agreeable to fall into line with them. We feel sure that if a beginning is made, if only in a modest way, that it can be improved upon in the future until more reasonable conditions obtain. This movement specially refers to Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Any suggestions or assistance you can offer will be appreciated."

Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association.—A meeting was held at St. Bride Institute, London, E.C., on May 27, with Mr. R. W. Lindsey (President) in the chair. Among those present were Miss Minnet, Messrs. F. Noad Clarke, W. Duff, Morgan Evans, H. C. T. Gardner, T. S. Goodall, H. H. Hewitt, G. W. Lindsay, W. E. Miller, C. T. Rutter, R. Welford, and S. H. Leadbeater (Hon. Secretary). A proposal to alter the rules to make registration as a pharmacist essential for membership of the Association was referred back to the Council after a heated discussion, during which it was stated that the Association was a "farce and not a fighting force" and "only a debating society." The rule concerning the annual meeting was altered so that it may be held in January. Mr. G. W. Udale, Ph.C., then gave a bright and breezy account of his "Two Years' Continental Experience" at Monte Carlo and Paris. From a pharmaceutical standpoint Mr. Udale expressed the opinion that the conditions of pharmacy in France are ideal, and he found the "pharmacien" as keen a business man as his *confrère* in England. He adversely criticised the metric system in dispensing, as lacking in accuracy and not easy of manipulation. A long discussion ensued, and the proceedings ended with a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Udale.

Hull Pharmacists' Association.—A specially convened meeting of this Association was held on May 19 to consider the effect of the Budget proposals on the trade. Mr. J. F. Robinson (President) was in the chair. Mr. Riding, Cumberland Street, and Mr. Markham, Queen Street, were elected members. Mr. Staning (Hon. Secretary) said in regard to the prices of spirituous medicaments the committee suggested that rectified tinctures should be raised 1d. per oz., and other tinctures ½d. per oz., with the exception of sweet nitre. Personally he thought that 1d. all round would be better. He saw no hope of a reduction in the duty, as it would be impossible without confusion for the Chancellor to differentiate between spirit used for medicines and for other purposes. The increased cost of rectified spirit is 5s. 11½d. a gallon, and he found that wholesalers are seeking to protect themselves by substantially reducing the time of credit they allow. After consideration the committee's recommendations were adopted. A discussion followed in regard to the cost of wine-licences, founded on the assumption that the charges would be enormously increased. As pointed out in the *C. & D.*, May 15, p. 754, there is reason to believe that the Finance Bill will make exceptions to the general charge where the sale of wines is only a small part of the licensee's business. The meeting made the suggestion that chemists should be allowed to take out a 25s. medicated-wine licence. A resolution to this effect was passed and copies ordered to be sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the local members of Parliament.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.—A meeting was held at the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Church Street, on Wednesday evening, May 26, Mr. R. D. Douglas (President) in the chair. There were present Messrs G. T. W. Newsholme, J. Austen, P. Carr,

C. H. Hewitt, H. Antcliffe, F. Medley, J. Preston, J. Evans, F.I.C., F.C.S., H. G. Williams, A. H. Culverhouse, J. G. Jackson, and J. E. Alcock. A rule referring to students of the Society's school was deleted as being out of date. Mr. Hewitt moved, and Mr. Preston seconded, the adoption of a new rule to make the membership of the Council twelve, six to retire annually, and two of the six not to be eligible for re-election. Mr. Pator objected, so did Mr. Newsholme—strongly, and Mr. Austen, with the result that the motion was defeated by seven to six. Mr. Hewitt next moved a rule providing for the election of Council by voting-papers, how these should be counted, and requiring their preservation for seven days after in case a scrutiny might be demanded. This was seconded by Mr. Preston, and Messrs. Newsholme, Douglas, Evans, and Squire opposed the change, and the motion was defeated by eight to five. Another motion by Mr. Hewitt to give the Council power to make by-laws and hold the Society's property was also defeated by a vote of eight to seven.

Fife-shire Pharmaceutical Association.—A meeting was held in the Thornton Hotel, Thornton, on Wednesday afternoon, May 20, at three o'clock. Mr. David Gilmour (President) in the chair. Members from all parts of the county were present, and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill (Edinburgh). The main subject of discussion was the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, with especial reference to licence-granting without apparent reference to the spirit of the reasonable-requirements provision, and what attitude the members should adopt in future. After full discussion, in which the Chairman, Messrs. Hill, Storrar (Kirkcaldy), Dow (Kinross), Stewart (Kirkcaldy), Yule (Cowdenbeath), and others took part, Mr. Storrar moved:

That the Association continue to give uncompromising opposition to every application for a licence that is made, and that the members do all they can to strengthen the hands of the Pharmaceutical Society and of the N.B. Executive in their endeavours to carry out the Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

This was seconded by Mr. R. Robertson and was unanimously passed. The question of legal help in opposing applications was raised, but was left open, as it was generally felt that chemists themselves are the best judges of the position. Messrs. Kirk and Robertson (St. Andrews) and Beaumont (Ayr) were appointed to fill the vacancies in the Committee, which now numbers fifteen members representing all the leading centres in the county. The congratulations of the meeting were conveyed to the Chairman on his re-election to the Council.

Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association.

The annual dinner was held at the Woodside Hotel, Birkenhead, on Thursday evening, May 20, Mr. F. C. Cooling (President) in the chair, and he was supported by Mr. J. Rymer Young, Dr. Symes (Liverpool), Mr. W. G. Cross, Messrs. H. O. Dutton and Somerville (Vice-Presidents), Mr. W. A. Wynne (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. A. H. Ellithorne (Hon. Secretary), and others, numbering about fifty. After dinner and the loyal toasts, Mr. Dutton proposed that of "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. Young replied. He referred at the outset to the meeting of the previous day, then spoke about the Poisons and Pharmacy Act and its passage through Parliament. He then examined the Bill section by section, especially dealing with Section 2 licences, division of the examination, and, speaking of the freeing of chemists and druggists from the penalty for using the title "Pharmacist" (which idea Mr. Dutton had claimed for the Birkenhead Association, but Mr. Young thought it may be attributed very largely to Mr. Glyn-Jones), said the title is finding great favour. Proceeding, Mr. Young spoke about the need for more brotherly relations between chemists, called for support of the Parliamentary candidature of Mr. Glyn-Jones, and mentioned that this was the last speech he would make as President of the Pharmaceutical Society. It was a good speech, although reminiscent of those which he had delivered in London earlier in the week, and which were fully reported in our last issue. The next toast was that of "The Association," given by Mr. Cross and replied to by Mr. Cooling, who said the Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association were proud of the fact that they were the originators of the proposal to substitute the title "Pharmacist" for that of "Chemist." (Hear, hear.) Two years ago in that room the change was advocated by Mr. Breeze—(applause)—in proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. Rymer Young replied. In February 1908 a

resolution was passed at Seacombe and sent up to headquarters to the effect that the title "Pharmacist" should be substituted for the title "Chemist." The following was an extract from the letter they received in reply from Mr. Richard Bremridge:

The object indicated could only be effected by fresh legislation, and as the Council cannot see its way to undertake at present, etc. (Laughter.)

During the evening a first-rate programme of music was provided by Mr. Tom Barlow (tenor), Mr. George Rowlands (bass), Mr. Howard Innes (humorist), and Mr. Fred G. Gilles (accompanist).

Western Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting was held at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W.C., on May 26, Mr. R. L. Whigham (President) in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. W. F. Gulliver, Edmund White, C. B. Allen, Frank Rogers, C. T. Allen, J. W. Taplin, M. O. Forster, Langford Moore, J. Cofman, J. T. Barrett, W. Smith, W. A. Browne, N. Schollar, C. Brooks, Latreille, Lownsbrough, Shenstone, and H. Raithby Procter (Secretary).

ANNUAL BUSINESS.—The statement of the Treasurer (Mr. Gulliver) showed a record annual balance (12*l.* 15*s.*). The total in hand being 26*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Five guineas was voted to the Benevolent Fund. Mr. Procter, in a concise secretarial report, stated that the membership has increased to 130. The committee was re-elected. It was decided to change the title of the Association to "Western Pharmacists' Association of London." Messrs. E. T. Neathercoat, W. J. U. Woolcock, C. S. White, Russell, Jack, and Phillips were proposed for election as members. Mr. Whigham, in a short address, dealt with the work of the session, and moved a vote of condolence with the relatives of the late Mr. Bateman, of Hampstead, which was passed. Messrs. Schollar and Smith were reappointed auditors.

STOCK-KEEPING.—Mr. Procter, in a useful paper, dealt with this subject. He stated that stock-keeping is growing in importance for chemists every year. It is one of many processes that keep a business in proper and useful working order, because (1) it is necessary to keep stock in good condition; (2) to keep it handy, so preventing loss of time and loss of sale; (3) to prevent the accumulation of old and dead stock; and (4) to ensure an easy means of stock-taking. Particularly is the problem of dead stock pressing in these days of keen competition and meagre profits. The place or position for keeping stock should be carefully considered. Drugs and galenicals should be stored in suitable receptacles, and in an even temperature suitable to the class of stock. As to methods, Mr. Procter first dealt with labels, and produced for inspection a label-drawer for immediate counter use. For stock, a cabinet similar to that produced by Messrs. Townsend, of Exeter, he considered best. He (the speaker) keeps his stock of slip labels in empty Munyon's Remedy cases, and the label-drawer he has devised is divided into compartments for various-sized labels, and each compartment is protected with a wooden lid labelled to show the stock underneath. Such an arrangement prevents dust; allows each partition to be distinctly labelled with the (1) name, (2) date when received, (3) quantity ordered, (4) price, (5) where obtained, and (6) where the stock is kept. The covers are easily removed and quickly replaced. A large number of labels may be kept in the same drawer; the labelled covers cannot be mixed up, as they are all of different lengths and widths. The same method is easily adapted to other small articles, such as teats, feeding-bottle fittings, etc. He also demonstrated his method of classifying and labelling photographic mounts, which he keeps in parcels. With regard to general stock-keeping, Mr. Procter advocated a scheduled place for each class of goods. Each department should have its own list alphabetically arranged. Chemicals and small drug lines should be kept in the pharmacy within easy reach. There should be a "dry"-room and a "wet"-room for stock in every pharmacy. A complete system can only be arrived at by alphabetical or numerical arrangement, and Mr. Procter favoured the card system. On receipt of a consignment from the wholesale house, each parcel, bottle, or package should be distinctly marked with name of contents, cost

price, date received, etc. before being put into stock. Divided lockers, or compartments, in the store should be furnished with a stock-card showing at a glance the contents of each compartment, when a parcel is opened for a portion to be taken for sale, and the quantity taken should be registered on the card. If carefully followed out, this system is quite effective and gives no trouble.

A long and interesting discussion followed. Messrs. C. B. Allen, Shennstone, C. T. Allen, Barrett, Gulliver, Cofman, and the President taking part; and Mr. Procter was thanked for his paper, and also for his excellent services as secretary during the past year.

Forfarshire Chemists' Association.

The annual meeting was held in the White Hart Hotel, Arbroath, on May 19, Mr. J. S. Whyte (President) in the chair. There was a good attendance.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. Wm. Cummings (Secretary) presented the annual report, which stated that the membership had been well maintained, and that the finances are in a satisfactory condition. Referring to the decision at a previous meeting to oppose the granting of licences for the sale of poisons, the report recalled the history of the scheduling of carbolic acid, in which the Association took an active part. The scheduling has had a good effect in reducing the number of deaths from carbolic-acid poisoning. The report concluded by expressing surprise that the Government, in the Poison and Pharmacy Act, 1908, should have undermined the foundation of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which is that the safety of the public depends upon the education of the persons who sell poisons.

Mr. C. Kerr said he was glad to be reminded of the efforts of the Association in the matter of scheduling carbolic acid. He thought they should now move to check the abuse going on in the granting of so many licences. Mr. Wm. Doig suggested that they should approach the Pharmaceutical Council. Mr. Jas. Russell remarked that the Pharmaceutical Council did not appreciate their interference on previous occasions. Mr. Jack said they should write to their members of Parliament. The Chairman said the Government had already indicated that it does



THE OUTING PARTY.

(From a photograph by Mr. A. Chalmers, Dispensing Chemist, Newport, Fife.)

not intend to interfere with the licensing authorities. Mr. Jack moved that a Committee of three be appointed to draw up protests to be sent to the members of Parliament for the district against the granting of licences which are not required by the public. The report was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

This resulted as follows: President, Mr. John Anderson, Dundee; Vice-President, Mr. John Gray, Dundee. Committee, Messrs. C. Kerr, John Doig, James Russell, Wm. Walker, J. H. Thomson, T. Peebles. District representatives, Messrs. J. S. Whyte, Arbroath; J. Hutton, Brechin; E. Fleming, Broughtyferry; A. Davidson, Mont-

rose; M. Macfarlane, Forfar; J. Ford, Kirriemuir; W. R. Kermath, St. Andrews; A. Chalmers, Newport. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Cummings. Thanks were given to Mr. J. S. Whyte, Arbroath, for his services as President during the past year.

DINNER AND DRIVE.

Members then adjourned to the dining-room, where they had the company of the following ladies: Mesdames Jack, Bennett, Ruxton, Naysmith, Duncan, and Miss Whyte (Arbroath); Kerr, Andersen, Gray, and Doig (two), and Miss Cummings (Dundee); Mrs. J. H. Thomson (Lochee). Mr. Soutar, solicitor, was also present. After dinner the party drove to the old fishing village of Auchmithie, where they had a pleasant stroll and tea. After tea, Mr. John Anderson, the new President, expressed the thanks of the visitors to the pharmacists of Arbroath for providing such a pleasant afternoon's outing. On returning to Arbroath, a visit was paid to the aerated-water factory of Mr. J. Jack, pharmaceutical chemist.

Dublin Retailers' Meeting.

A MEETING was held in the Examination Hall of the Pharmaceutical Society, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Monday evening, May 24, to take steps towards the formation of a Retailers' Association so as to fix a uniform standard of prices, etc., and in other respects to conserve the interests of pharmacists and druggists in the Irish capital. Among those present were:

Sir Thos. W. Robinson, Dr. A. J. Barnes (Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*), Dr. J. A. Walsh, Messrs. J. A. Mitchell and J. B. Alistair (Hamilton, Long & Co., Ltd.), J. I. Bernard, W. F. Wells, D. M. Watson, G. D. Beggs, Thos. Batt, J. N. Hardy (Hoyle & Son), John Evans, C. A. J. Troughton (Butler & Co.), Middleton (McMaster, Hodgson & Co.), W. Boyd, R. White, Victor Hanna, Williamson, George Brown, B. Hiron, Henry C. Thackeray, John S. Shortt, A. O. Wells, E. J. Toomey, J. A. Ray, A. J. Paterson, W. Jones, M. A. McSweeney, Fawcett Maxwell, W. Corrigan, J. A. Deacon, John Burnett, C. W. Robinson, J. E. Scott, J. H. Boardman, R. J. Savage, J. C. P. O'Farrell, C. B. Vane, N. Graham, Henry Conyngham, R. S. Conyngham, R. J. Gore, and M. McNally.

Apologies for absence had been received from Messrs. Breen, Chacketts, English, Froedman, Edmondson, Hoey, Misstear, Jackson, W. Vincent Johnston, John Smith (President, Pharmaceutical Society), Sweny, and R. White, and Alderman Dr. J. C. McWalter. Mr. James Guiler, Hon. Secretary of the Ulster Drug-trade Association, Belfast, sent a copy of the rules of his organisation. Mr. W. Johnston, Assistant Secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, conveyed his hearty good wishes, and like Mr. Guiler offered to help.

On the motion of Dr. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Beggs, Sir T. W. Robinson was voted to the chair. Sir Thomas, having taken the chair, said that he had been twenty years in Dublin and its vicinity (he had been thirty years a pharmacist altogether), and he never saw in Ireland a more representative or a more determined lot of men brought together for pharmaceutical purposes than the meeting which he now had the pleasure of addressing. (Applause.) That was a most encouraging circumstance. Other professions and businesses co-operated successfully, and therefore he was glad to see the pharmacists and druggists of Dublin assembling there to show that they were prepared to co-operate with one another and to help the profession generally. (Hear, hear.) Hitherto they had not kept together as they ought, to work for their common good, and he was afraid that their training in connection with their profession was such that it tended to dwarf their views of various things and tended to prevent them coming together. They were dealing with small transactions from morning till night, and he was afraid they thought less of themselves than they had a right to do. In this year of 1909 the Society had attained a very important position in the country, and they were fully entitled to meet together, and it was their duty to meet together, and to form themselves into some sort of a cohesive body, and agree to the resolutions that would be brought forward—first of all with reference to the alterations in prices that were necessary owing to the increase that had been lately put upon them by the Government. (Hear, hear.) It was essential

to their existence to do this, and there was no reason that they should not be able to do what every other profession and business had been able to do. (Hear, hear.) He was perfectly confident they would be able to do what was expedient and desirable, and to do it in a way that would reflect credit upon themselves and upon their business. (Applause.)

THE RETAIL PRICE OF TINCTURES.

Dr. J. A. Walsh said as there seemed to be some hesitancy in accepting the onus for proposing the first motion he had taken it upon himself to do so, and as they had met there for business purposes the sooner they came to facts the better. The motion was :

That it is desirable that the Dublin chemists should increase the price of tinctures and other spirituous preparations, and that this meeting shall decide upon a uniform price to be adopted.

That motion had been put first on the list because it dealt with a most pressing matter. As they were now paying an increased price for tinctures and other spirituous preparations, it was necessary that they should at once raise the prices to the public. (Hear, hear.) In doing this, it was necessary that they should select a common plan, and a uniform price, as it was not pleasant that the public should find different prices for such preparations in different establishments. He did not embody in the motion, but he suggested, that there should be a uniform charge of 6d. per oz. for all tinctures—whether for rectified or proof tinctures—and by doing that, what they would lose on one they would make up for on the other. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Paterson seconded the resolution.

The Chairman : This is possibly a matter in which there may be a great difference of opinion, and he thought they should only arrive at a decision on it after it had been fully discussed. Dr. Walsh, you don't make the uniform price 6d. per oz. part of your resolution.

Dr. Walsh said not; he only suggested it as the uniform price. He assumed that they would decide on some figure, and he mentioned 6d. per oz. as the right figure.

Mr. Watson thought that the second motion (dealing with the formation of the Association) should be passed before they decided upon the first.

The Chairman, however, ruled that the first motion should be disposed of.

In reply to Mr. Beggs, Dr. Walsh explained that the increased price will apply to all spirituous preparations.

Mr. Watson : My opinion was that this meeting should not come to any definite price about tinctures until we know what is being done elsewhere in the matter. I think it is almost too much to raise the price of some tinctures by one-half straight away.

Dr. Walsh : It is only in the case of the proof tinctures that the price would be raised one-half—from 4d. to 6d. per oz. The price of the rectified tinctures is now 6d., so that by adopting a uniform price of 6d. the latter would not be increased at all.

Mr. Hardy said it was desirable to form an Association, and then sub-committees would be formed to discuss these matters in detail, which could not be done at that meeting.

The Chairman said that the intention of the promoters of the meeting was that if this resolution were carried it would thereupon become binding upon all in that room unless there was a substantial minority who would not be bound by it.

Mr. Jones, Mr. Brown, and Mr. O'Farrell having spoken, the motion was put to the meeting and passed amid loud applause.

AN ASSOCIATION FORMED.

Mr. D. M. Watson then proposed :

That it is desirable to form a permanent trade Association in Dublin to fix retail prices and for other matters of trade interest.

In speaking to this motion Mr. Watson said he had been in Belfast recently, and he found that the trade Association there had done a great deal of good in the matter of prices. For instance, they were able to get prices higher than the Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s list. In the course of time they might do as well in Dublin. An Association such as was proposed would be a step in the right direction.

Mr. Alister seconded the resolution. He said they would have difficulties to contend with, no doubt, but if there was unanimity among the members of the Association his firm would stand by it; but if not they would have to fight their own corner.

The Chairman : There is a gold-mine in this if you can agree; but if you don't agree, the mine will not be worked out. We in Dublin had suffered terribly from want of cohesion in the past. Take boric acid, the public pay different prices for boric acid in every shop in Dublin; and in the matter of cotton-wool and lint it was the same. With their Association formed they could make a Dublin list of prices. He referred to the price of tablets and to the Liverpool Chemists' Association's list, and added : We would each do the same amount of business that we are doing. At present our young men have to be in attendance at all hours because we have no cohesion in the trade; and I believe, after a little while with an Association in existence, we would be able to show every man in the trade in Dublin that it would be to his interest to join the Association. (Hear, hear.) It has been a great success in Belfast, I have been told; then why not a success in Dublin? In olden days it was said that there was plenty of money in pharmacy; but I can say that within the last ten or fifteen years—and you all know it—it was very difficult for a pharmaceutical chemist to make money. (Hear, hear.) One reason for this was the want of cohesion among us; but if you make up your minds to unite together we can all work for our own and the common good. (Applause.)

Dr. Walsh said that if a chemist filled a prescription he could put a mark on it as to the price, and on the repeat order of that prescription, whoever prepared it, seeing the mark, could charge the same price as before. (Hear, hear.) Their Association could do good in that way.

The Chairman said the doctors were willing to help them in this matter of prescribing, and an Association could bring influence to bear on the doctors that could not be done individually. In fact, the existence of a good Association would be of tremendous advantage to the trade.

Mr. Beggs said the idea of educating the doctors was a good one. He had got prescriptions containing four items, of which three were patent medicines, and some of them hardly known.

The motion was put to the meeting, and passed amid loud applause.

COMMITTEE ELECTED.

Mr. Beggs proposed :

That the following committee be appointed to take such steps as are necessary for the formation of the Association : Dr. A. J. Barnes (Hon. Secretary), Messrs. Thos. Batt, G. D. Beggs, J. I. Bernard, John Evans, J. N. Hardy, Dr. J. C. McWalter, J. A. Mitchell, Sir T. W. Robinson, J. Smith (President Pharmaceutical Society), C. A. J. Troughton, Dr. J. A. Walsh, D. M. Watson, W. F. Wells, M. Middleton, W. Boyd, R. N. White, Maxwell, Victor Hanna, Williamson, O'Farrell, George Brown, Jones, and Burnett.

Mr. Hardy seconded the resolution.

Mr. Bernard said he was fully in sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and would abide loyally by whatever decisions it came to; but he felt there would be great difficulties to contend with, and he asked his name to be taken off the committee, as he could not afford the time to attend to the work. There were several questions to be dealt with. Some chemists sold at "store prices," which fact was conspicuously displayed on the premises; and then there was the question of "tied houses."

The Chairman : We cannot allow you to go off the committee. You are just the kind of man that must remain on it. Personally, I would be greatly indebted to you if you would allow your name to remain on until October. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bernard stuck to his point, and so did the Chairman, with the result that Mr. Bernard's name was retained, and the motion was then passed unanimously.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. Jones proposed, and Mr. O'Farrell seconded, a vote of thanks to the Pharmaceutical Society for their kindness in placing their room at the disposal of the meeting.

Dr. Walsh proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Barnes for the great trouble and expense he had gone to in convening

that meeting. He had taken it all on his own shoulders, and had spared no pains or expense to make it a success. (Applause.)

Mr. Wells seconded, and said that if the Association was to be a success they must have an energetic Secretary, and they had such a Secretary in Dr. Barnes. (Hear, hear.) Reference had been made to the success of the Belfast Association, which had brought the chemists and druggists together, and even now the grocers, and he believed that success was largely due to the energy of the officers.

The vote was passed by acclamation, and Dr. Barnes briefly replied.

On the motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Beggs, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Sir Thomas Robinson for presiding over the meeting, which he acknowledged, saying it was his desire to give assistance to them at any time and to join with them in anything that was for their common good. He considered it an honour to have presided that night.

The proceedings then terminated.

Personalities.

MR. H. C. SMITH, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the committee of the Stroud (Glos.) Traders' Association.

ALDERMAN A. SIDNEY CAMPKIN, J.P., has been re-elected Chairman of the Cambridge Assessment Committee, a position which he has held for over twenty years.

MR. A. E. RICHMOND, chemist, 3 St. Peter's Road, Great Yarmouth, has been re-elected Vicar's Warden of St. Peter's Church, Great Yarmouth.

ALDERMAN J. BROOKS, J.P., chemist, High Street North, East Ham, the Mayor of the borough, is to be presented with a testimonial, as a recognition of his work in the district since 1893.

BESIDES Mr. T. Tyer and Mr. T. D. Morson, the Prince of Wales has appointed Mr. R. Gosnell, Mr. W. F. Reid, and Mr. J. F. L. Brunner, M.P., to be members of the Chemical Industry Committee of the Royal Commission on International Exhibitions.

MR. FREDERIC FERREIN, of Moscow, is now in London for the purpose of participating in the International Congress of Applied Chemistry. About six years ago Mr. Ferrein spent the better part of a year in London, and has recently been studying under Professor Tschirch at Berne and Professor Thoms at Berlin.

CYRIL G. H. BRYCE, a son of the late Mr. Bryce, who was with Messrs. Geo. Curlings & Co. for eighteen years, is a candidate for entrance to the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society (Redhill) at the June election. Any connected with the drug-trade who have votes or can influence votes on his behalf would be doing good service to his mother, who was left with five children. Proxies may be sent to Mrs. Bryce, St. Faith's, Lennard Road, Penge, S.E.

MR. A. L. POTTER, of Messrs. Potter & Birks, Ltd., Sydney, N.S.W., is now in London on a business visit, and may be addressed at 2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. It is five years since Mr. Potter last visited London, and in the interval the business of his firm has grown to such dimensions that they have built new premises near George Street, Sydney, which will be opened before Mr. Potter's return. The building comprises six storeys and a basement, and is especially adapted for the storage and despatch of goods. We may recall the fact that the firm are agents for Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., Alfred Bishop, Ltd., Borax Consolidated, Ltd., Johnson & Johnson, and others, and the principal object of Mr. Potter's visit is to extend the connection of the firm by adding other agencies. They employ travellers who go over all the States of Australia, as well as New Zealand. Mr. Potter will be glad to answer inquiries from any houses.

A PROJECT is on foot to nationalise the salt-supply of Switzerland, and to this end the Governments of Baselland, Basle city, Zurich, Berne, and St. Gall have acquired the Schweizerhalle salt-deposits for 144,000*l.*; other cantons are following suit.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. THOMAS CHRISTY & Co., 4, 10, and 12 Old Swan Lane, London, inform us that in future their office hours will be from 8.15 A.M. to 5.15 P.M., instead of as formerly 9 o'clock to 6. On Saturdays they close at 1 o'clock.

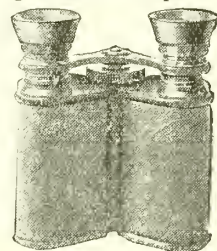
LACTIC TABLETS.—MESSRS. DAVIES, SONS & Co., Bridge Street, Derby, inform us that they have made arrangements to supply lactic tablets from a vigorous culture of *bacillus acidilactici* in bulk or packed.

AN IMPUDENT ANNEXATION of one of the advertisements of Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., is exposed in the advertising pages of this issue. The proprietors of "El Anti-Reumático Garnier" will feel uncomfortable when they see it, and all those with a love of fair-play will relish the exposure.

P.A.T.A. PRICES.—The following additions have been made to the protected list for May: Anthony & Co.'s preparations; Cressol vegetable dentifrice; Friederich's dentifrices; Maddock's lavender soap; Piesse & Lubin's perfumes and toilet-preparations; Poslam; Quibell Bros., Ltd., preparations; Roseau, Schiffman's asthma-cure; Yardley's complexion soaps; Zenobia preparations. The following preparation has been removed from the list: Coraloids.

PHARMACEUTICAL ENGINEERING.—Messrs. Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd., engineers and copper-smiths, Farringdon Works, Shoe Lane, London, E.C., have just issued an illustrated catalogue of special apparatus and plant for laboratories and chemical-works, which will be of great interest to those who contemplate making alterations in existing laboratory arrangements or installing new apparatus. The machinery illustrated includes various kinds of stills, drying-chambers, tablet-machines, emulsifiers, grinding-mills, and pill-machinery. The company also inform us that Messrs. Homutoff & Bruhns, of Moscow, will in future represent them throughout the Russian Empire.

TERRITORIAL BINOCULAR.—We referred recently to the "Territorial" prism binocular field-glass which is put on the market by Messrs. Raphael's, Ltd., Hatton Garden, London, E.C. We have since had an opportunity of closely examining the instrument, and we are quite satisfied with the result of the tests. The binocular retails at 4*l.* 4*s.*, which is a moderate price for a first-class prism glass. The instrument is fitted with several adjustments. It is covered in black morocco and is supplied in leather case for carrying.



POISON-BOTTLE CAP.—Mr. H. E. Boston, 50 Searcroft Road, York, sends us a sample of Boston's patent safety poison-bottle cover. This is really a cap for the cork of a bottle containing poison. It is in the form of a circular piece of paper upon which is printed several times the word "Poison." Attached to the side of the paper is a piece of white tape. To use the cover it is placed on the cork and pleated in the usual way, the tape being the fastener. The cover is a somewhat primitive form of bottle-cap, but this is probably intended to encourage the patient to replace the cap each time the bottle is used. Particulars of the patent cover are given in our advertisement-pages. Mr. Boston also sends us a copy of a story "Tregavis, the Chemist," which suggested the idea of the bottle-cap.

PROPRIETARIES LIST.—A well-compiled and carefully revised catalogue has been issued this week by Messrs. W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. The list is divided into sections dealing with (1) British and Foreign Proprietary Medicines, and (2) Druggists' Sundries. The last-named section includes photographic goods. A good feature of the catalogue is the method of indicating those proprietary articles which have a minimum retail price. The names of these are printed in black type, and an indication given whether the prices are protected by the P.A.T.A. scheme or by a scheme of the proprietor. It should be noted that there

has not been time to include the revised prices for perfumery, as the Budget resolutions had not been passed until the list was printed.

A NEW SYRINGE.—Messrs. James Boulton & Co., Ltd., Crayford Mills, Stratford, London, E., have been appointed sole British and Colonial agents for Kaysan's "Lady's Friend" syringe. This is made of grey rubber in one piece, the nozzle being in the form of two blunt superimposed cones. A novel attachment is provided in a patent antiseptic distributor which resembles a tiny pair of tongs, the spoon part being hemispherical and perforated. This picks up the antiseptic powder easily, then the handle part is inserted in the orifice of the filled syringe, and when the bulb is squeezed the water is forced through the perforated distributor, with the result that the irrigating liquid is antiseptic, astringent, or whatever property the soluble powder may be. It is a clever idea. The syringe retails at 7s. 6d. (protected), and costs 3s. 9d., while an antiseptic powder is also supplied and yields a good profit. Further particulars may be obtained from the agents named.

INCREASED PRICE STAMPS.—We have had an interesting conversation with Mr. Reginald Blackwell Breidenbach,

of Messrs. Breidenbach & Co., 48 Greek Street, Soho Square, London, W., in regard to the increased spirit-duty. Mr. Breidenbach has large and varied experience on excise questions, and in the matter of the rebate of duty on spirit not used for intoxicating purposes he is far from being pessimistic. But the chief public interest of the conversation lies in a happy idea which Mr. Breiden-

bach has worked out for showing customers that the necessarily increased prices of spirituous preparations are due to the Budget and not to the retailer. This idea takes the form of perforated stamps, a facsimile of one being reproduced here. These stamps are of seven denominations: $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.—and are printed in different colours. Retailers will appreciate their utility at sight. Messrs. Breidenbach & Co. will supply the stamps at 3d. per gross, or 1s. per thousand, post free, which is the cost to them.

MESSRS. A. H. COX & CO., LTD., Brighton, have, as we recently reported, introduced a simply constructed

water-bath for the preparation of soured milk, and the form of it is illustrated in the annexed engraving. It has been experimentally proved that the construction of the apparatus keeps the water-bath at 100° F., which is the temperature at which lactic acid bacillus changes fresh milk into the soured variety that Metchnikoff and others recommend.

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—With reference to a statement made at an

inquest recently that prussic acid was detected in this preparation, Mr. Horace Davenport (who was abroad when the case was heard) informs us that the statement in the *C. & D.* of April 10, that "the chlorodyne does not contain prussic acid," is perfectly correct. Mr. Davenport has superintended the compounding of chlorodyne since his father, the late Mr. J. T. Davenport, ceased to do so years before his death in 1901, and is thus able to speak from personal experience. There is neither prussic acid nor any cyanogenetic constituent in the preparation. Mr. Davenport gave evidence to this effect at Leeds in 1894, when a case under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act for not entering a sale of the chlorodyne in the poisons book was dismissed (*C. & D.*, April 21, 1894, p. 542).

DOCTOR'S DRUG BILL.—In the City of London Court on Tuesday Messrs. Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., wholesale druggists, 40 Aldersgate Street, E.C., sought to have Dr. Andrew Allen, St. George's Road, Southwark, committed for non-payment of 13l. due for drugs supplied to him. Defendant wrote to the Court to say that he had rheumatism and could not attend. Plaintiffs said that the defendant lived at Harrow, where he is also cultivating a practice. Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., ordered payment of 2l. a month.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., May 27.

BUSINESS conditions in most directions have undergone no material change, the demand being mostly routine. Prices are generally steady, with the bulk of the week's fluctuations, as will be seen below, tending upwards. In chemicals the chief alteration is a substantial advance in chemically pure glycerin, due to the excessive scarcity of crude. Tartaric acid is in good demand, and citric acid is the turn better, but prices of both are substantially unaltered. Copper sulphate is firmer in Liverpool, and benzols are a shade easier. Among drugs, balsam Peru continues to be held for very high rates. Buchu is also scarce, arrivals this week being in transit. Guinea grains are dearer. Cabardine musk is scarce and wanted. English almond oil is 2d. dearer. Cod-liver oil is tending firmer. Senega is somewhat scarce at the moment. Ceylon cinnamon at auction was slow, only worked qualities selling. Essential oils are mostly quiet and neglected, this especially applying to star aniseed and cassia oils. Lemon oil is easier in Sicily, but finest bergamot oil is well maintained. The distillation of the Bulgarian rose crop is making favourable progress. The chief changes are as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Almond oil (sweet)	Coconut oil (Ceylon)	Benzols	Cinnamon
Glycerin	Cod-liver oil	Cassia (Japan)	
Guinea grains	Copper	Lemon oil (c.i.f.)	
Menthol	sulphate		
Turpentine	Galls (Persian)		
	Musk		
	Cabardine)		
	Serpentary		
	Soya bean oil		
	Valerian		

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, May 26:—The cod-fishing at Finmarken is now declining in volume, and the market for finest medicinal quality is firmer in consequence, the lowest quotation being equivalent to 62s. per barrel c.i.f. London.

NEW YORK, May 21:—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is 5c. per lb. lower at \$4.20. Cascara sagrada is dull at 8½c. Mandrake (podophyllum) is steady at 8½c. Jalap is firm at 45c. Peppermint oil in tins is steady at \$1.45; and hydrastis (golden seal) is easy at \$1.80 per lb.

Empire Day.

Monday, May 24, being Empire Day, occasion was taken by the wholesale druggists, merchants, and brokers on 'Change to express their feelings of loyalty by singing "God Save the King," which they did in a very enthusiastic manner, following the vigorous lead of Mr. John Mullett, drug merchant, who stood on the plinth of Queen Victoria's statue. Subsequently Mr. John Mullett, who is usually the moving spirit at such demonstrations, sent a telegram to the King at Buckingham Palace in the following terms: "The merchants, brokers, and agents assembled upon the Royal Exchange having sung the National Anthem and given three hearty cheers, send your Majesty their most respectful and loyal greeting upon this Empire Day." This was acknowledged by Lord Knollys, who was "commanded by the King to thank the merchants, brokers, and agents of the Royal Exchange for their loyal expressions and good wishes." A similar demonstration took place at the London Commercial Sale Rooms.



Heavy Chemicals.

The somewhat better feeling lately apparent in the heavy-chemical market is maintained, and with a fairly steady demand continuing prices keep on the firm side. The main products in the alkali branch are in more active request, especially bleaching-powder, caustic soda, and ammonia alkali. Soda crystals and saltpetre show some slight improvement, but chlorates and prussiates keep on the quiet side.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—This product is nominally unchanged from figures last quoted, but the market continues very quiet. Purchases made have not been of a momentous character, but there has been moderate buying to cover sales previously made. Forward business, owing to makers' ideas of prices, has been neglected. Present nearest figures are: Beckton prompt, 11*l*. 10*s*.; Beckton terms, 10*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*. to 11*l*.; London, 10*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*. to 11*l*.; Leith, 11*l*. 5*s*.; Liverpool, 11*l*.; and Hull, 10*l*. 18*s*. 3*d*. to 11*l*.

ALUMINA PRODUCTS have latterly been in somewhat better request both on contract account and as regards miscellaneous business. Values are without fluctuation and are on the steady side. Crystal alum, lump, 5*l*. 5*s*. to 5*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.; lump in tierces, 5*l*. 10*s*. to 5*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; and ground in bags, 5*l*. 15*s*. to 6*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. per ton on rails Lancashire and Yorkshire, or f.o.b. Hull, Goole, or Liverpool. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities and practically free of iron, ordinary strength, 4*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. to 5*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*. per ton, delivered in usual casks with customary extras for similar pure quality in higher concentrations and ordinary allowances for bags and loose slabs. Alumino ferric, 50*s*. to 57*s*. 6*d*. per ton; and aluminous cake, 50*s*. to 57*s*. 6*d*. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and condition. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and highest strength, Al₂O₃, 12*l*. 10*s*. to 13*l*. 10*s*. per ton in large casks free on rails. Special pulp hydrate of alumina, 15*s*. to 17*s*. per cwt. c.i.f.; special pulp quality, dried and in lumps, 37*s*. 6*d*. to 40*s*. per cwt. c.i.f.; and ground 38*s*. to 40*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. c.i.f. Aluminate of soda, purest quality, and high strength, Al₂O₃, somewhat lower at 27*s*. 6*d*. to 30*s*. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina, 32*s*. 6*d*. to 35*s*. per cwt.

Manchester Chemical-market.

May 25.

The month opened quietly in all sorts of heavy chemicals, but the close has indicated an improvement in the general position. This is very marked on export account so far as quantities are concerned, and had values been maintained in a corresponding degree, manufacturers would have little cause for complaint. With a settling down in financial circles in the United States, coupled with good harvest prospects, there is every prospect of an increased consumption of British chemical products. In glycerin there has been a strong feeling throughout the month, and the close is exceptionally firm. Crude is hardly obtainable in this country, and 43*l*. per ton is asked for really first class (80-per-cent.). Refined closes scarce and dearer, distillers being heavily sold, and barely able to keep pace with their orders. Sulphate of copper has fluctuated with the raw material, and closes 10*s*. to 15*s*. per ton higher, say, 18*l*. 15*s*. to 19*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton, best brands, delivered Manchester. Brown acetate of lime is almost lifeless, and at 5*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per ton buyers are not tempted. Green copperas is quiet at 47*s*. 6*d*. per ton f.o.b. Manchester Ship Canal. White powdered arsenic has declined in value, and is dull at 12*l*. 15*s*. to 13*l*. per ton, on rails, Garston. Nitrate of lead has improved about 20*s*. per ton on the month. Other lead products are firm. Cream of tartar has improved about 1*s*. per cwt., but there has not been the demand for acids usually experienced at this period of the year, although prices generally tend in sellers' favour. Coal-tar products have been quiet on the whole. Sulphate of ammonia is 5*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. lower on the month for most deliveries. Benzols are very slow, but carbolic acid remains steady. In sundries there has been fair movement. Scotch makers are practically sold out of paraffin wax for this season. Farinas are very scarce and difficult to buy, even at present high prices. Greases are scarce. Marrowfat is 26*s*. 6*d*. to 27*s*. 6*d*. on rails. Stearin is easier.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

Paris, May 25.

With the exception of a little activity in a few drugs for retailers' wants, the volume of business is small, everybody waiting for new crops.

FLOWERS.—There are only small lots of Roman *Chamomiles* available at 40*s*. for No. 1 and 35*s*. c.i.f. terms for No. 2, and if the steady demand continues prices will probably advance before the new crop is to hand. Hungarian reports in regard to common chamomiles intimate that the new crop is about the same as last year, below all expectations, so that the high prices of 1908 remain. Buyers will do well to wait until Italian and Spanish flowers are available on the spot. The new crop of *Coltsfoot* is much higher in price than the previous one, from 70*s*. to 75*s*. per cwt. c.i.f. being wanted for

selected flowers. No offers of *Elder* have yet been made, the cold weather having retarded the harvest by several weeks. Fair 1908 flowers are obtainable at 70*s*. c.i.f. Best closed *Orange* flowers cost 1*s*. 6*d*. per lb. f.o.b. Marseilles.

LEAVES.—There is a fair lot of 10-cwt. French *Digitalis* in Marseilles offering at 23*s*. *Henbane* is very scarce owing to the American demand. Selected quality costs 50*s*. f.o.b. Antwerp, value of broken leaves (for extract) being 35*s*. c.i.f. Fair lots of *Teaole* are obtainable at from 40*s*. to 42*s*. c.i.f. Pure *Thyme* (without distilled leaves) are quoted at 14*s*.; fair green *Orange* at 21*s*.; *Uva ursi* at 14*s*.; *Urtica* cut at 22*s*.; *hyssop*, cut, at 18*s*. per cwt., all c.i.f. terms.

ROOTS.—*Dandelion* is very quiet, and sellers would accept low prices—viz. 27*s*. to 27*s*. 6*d*. for fair quality. *Gentian* is in fair demand, the value of best French root being 19*s*. 4*d*. to 19*s*. 6*d*. c.i.f. White *Hellebore* powder costs 25*s*. c.i.f., and less for ton lots. Fair Florentine *Orris* sells at 31*s*. c.i.f., for sorts and at 36*s*. c.i.f. for Veronese powder. *Rhapontica* of fair quality is quoted 37*s*. c.i.f.; cut so-called French *sarsaparilla* 8*l*. 4*d*. per lb. c.i.f. *Calamus*, 22*s*. French *Valerian* is in fair demand at 23*s*. c.i.f. and fair Russian *Liquorice* root, cut cubes, is quoted 32*s*.

VARIOUS.—Russian *Ergot* of sound quality is only offered in small lots at 1*s*. 4*d*. per lb. f.o.b. Hamburg. Fair French *Juniper berries* for prompt delivery are quoted 14*s*. 6*d*. to 15*s*. c.i.f. Austrian *Fennel*, 20*s*. c.i.f. Guaranteed genuine *Laurel* oil, "Garda," at 50*s*. c.i.f. White powdered *Arsenic* (99.5 per cent.) is 360 fr. per ton f.o.b. Barcelona, and *Carbonate of Potash* (70 per cent. to 75 per cent.) is 31 fr. and 80 to 85 per cent. 32 fr. f.o.b. Genoa.

American Drug-market.

New York, May 18.

There are few signs of general improvement in the New York drug business, although in some quarters a slight betterment is reported. Market prices as a rule are steady.

ALOE.—Business has been somewhat backward of late, buyers anticipating easier prices on the arrival of new crop. Prices quoted are Curaçao 6*l*. and Cape 8*l*.

CANADA BALSAM continues in poor supply on spot, only cans being offered, for which \$7.50 per gal. is asked.

CASCARA SAGRADA continues in light demand at the former prices of 8*l*. to 9*l*. The reports of scarcity at primary sources are contradicted in the following note from the coast published in the "Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter" of May 17:

Notwithstanding the report published in your paper of May 3 that the hold-over of cascara sagrada on the coast amounts to but ten or fifteen cars, the fact remains that the stock in sight is from eighty to ninety car loads. The Trust itself holds not less than forty to fifty cars, and the balance is held by parties outside of the Trust, who are waiting to see what is going to be done by the Trust. The new crop is now beginning to come in, the season being favourable for early gathering.

COPAIBA.—Demand for C. and S. American is good, but the supply is adequate, and prices are barely steady at 47*c*. to 50*c*. Para is easy at 55*c*.

HYDRASTIS is quiet and easy on spot at \$1.80 for fall-dug. There is some pressure to sell in primary markets, and lower prices are quoted.

JALAP.—A few small parcels have arrived from Mexico, but the supply in this market is insufficient to meet current demands. On the receipt of reliable reports of crop failure prices hardened, and following substantial sales at 40*c*. holders of the limited stock advanced quotations to 45*c*. to 50*c*. for 7 per cent. grade.

MANDRAKE.—Under the influence of pronounced scarcity of the more desirable grades in both primary and spot markets, prices have advanced to 8*l*., with a brisk business in progress.

OPICUM.—Owing to the continued strong cables from producing-points a slightly better demand has developed, causing a fair show of steadiness in the local market. \$4.25 is still quoted, but the outlook is considered favourable for higher prices.

PEPPERMINT OIL (AMERICAN) is in fairly good demand and steady at \$1.45, as formerly.

SERPENTARY is scarce and wanted, the local market being reported depleted of stock. Primary markets offer sparingly, and the higher range of 50*c*. to 55*c*. is considered warranted.

WINTERGREEN.—Oil of sweet birch is selling freely, and the market is firmer at \$1.40 for larger supplies.

ACID, CITRIC.—The tone is perhaps a shade firmer, inasmuch as the cheap second-hand lots referred to last week are now exhausted or holders ask a fraction more.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Remains in good demand at the unaltered rates of 103*d*. per lb. for English and 104*d*. for foreign.

ALOE.—Since the auctions business has been done in Zanzibar in skins at steady rates. Socotrine in kegs sell slowly at 90*s*. for hard.

ARROWROOT.—At auction 50 barrels St. Vincent were offered, and 10 sold at 1½d. for ordinary manufacturing.

BALSAM PERU.—For a case or two of genuine on the spot 8s. per lb. is asked.

BENZOLS are ¼d. easier, 50 per cent. prompt offering at 6½d. to 6¾d., and 90 per cent. at 5¾d. to 6d. per gal. London.

BUCHU.—The *Armada Castle* has brought 33 bales, but with the exception of one bale they are in transit for the Continent and U.S.A. There are a few bales round green in second-hands, for which 1s. 6d. is asked.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) is firm. Japanese refined tablets (1 oz.) offer at 1s. 9d., ½ oz. at 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d., and 2½ lb. slabs at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.; for shipment ¼ oz. have been sold at 1s. 8½d. c.i.f., and 1 oz. at 1s. 6½d. c.i.f. for August-September shipment.

CASHECUTS.—At auction ten bales of good bright picked Natal sold at 72s.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—New bark for June shipment is quoted 40s. c.i.f., an advance of 4s. on previous prices. On the spot prices vary from 45s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt., according to age, quantity, and holder, with a small business at about these figures.

CASCARILLA.—The *Kenuta*, from Eten to Liverpool, has brought 25 sacks.

CASSIA.—At auction 100 bags of broken Japanese sold without reserve at from 17s. 6d. to 18s., being easier.

CINCHONA.—The 8,089 packages to be offered at Amsterdam on June 10 weigh 710,332 lb., against 7,910 packages, weighing 682,584 kilos., offered in May.

CINNAMON.—The usual quarterly public sales were held last Monday, when 600 bales were offered. Of these, 169 bales *worked* sold at and after the auction at steady rates, occasionally ½d. per lb. lower to ¾d. per lb. dearer; good to superior firsts at 11½d. to 1s. 4d.; good to fine seconds at 11d. to 1s. 3d.; fair to fine thirds at 9d. to 1s.; and ordinary to good fourths at 7d. to 9d. per lb. A few bales of *unworked* sold at 7½d. to 8d. per lb. for thirds; and at 6½d. to 7d. for fourths; the remainder, consisting chiefly of undesirable qualities, being bought in. *Clippings* were dearer at 10d. to 11d. per lb.

CLOVES.—At auction 60 bales of good bright Zanzibar were bought in at 5d. Privately Zanzibar are dull, with only small business, including near at hand at 3½d.; sellers of new crop quote October-December shipment at 4½d. c.i.f. d/w.

COLOCYNTH is steady at 8d. per lb. for pulp.

COPPER SULPHATE is firmer at from 18l. 10s. to 18l. 15s. per ton for Liverpool brands.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Since the auctions the bulk of the fine Singapore reboiled lump has been cleared at 12l. per cwt., and only two or three cases remain in first hands.

GALLS are firmer on spot for Persian, importers having raised their limits to 58s. to 60s., owing to a local demand in Bagdad, where stocks are small.

GAMBAGE.—Quiet, but steady. Good Siam pipe is offered at 14l. 15s., pickings at 13l. 10s., and rough Saigon at from 8l. 10s. to 9l.

GINGER.—At auction the small supply of 112 barrels and 75 bags Jamaica was offered, a few of which sold at 61s. to 67s. for middling to good bright, 51s. to 52s. 6d. for ordinary to good ordinary, and 47s. to 49s. for common Rhatoon. Fair washed Calicut was bought in at 42s., brown rough at 41s., and washed Cochin at 42s. In Liverpool the sales include 116 bags of Sierra Leone at 32s. on the quay, in transit.

GLYCERIN.—On Monday several of the British refiners advanced their prices for double-distilled s.g. 1.260 quality by 5l. per ton, the basis price now being 75l. 10s. per ton for 5-ton lots in 56-lb. tins in cases and 71l. 10s. naked. This advance was to some extent anticipated, the extremely heavy demand recently for crude for Government explosive purposes having reduced supplies throughout the country to a very low level. As a fact, crude glycerin is difficult to find anywhere. We understand the advance referred to above is not on the part of all the refiners, prices being irregular, and in second hands much less than the official rates will buy.

GUINEA GRAINS, which have shown a slowly rising tendency for some weeks past, are now held for 75s., which

price is asked by a Liverpool seller, there being nothing on the spot or in Hamburg.

GUM ARABIC.—Sir R. Wingate, in his annual report on the trade of the Soudan for 1908, states that the gum-crop was especially satisfactory, and prices maintained a high level. Attempts are being made to exploit the vast supplies of talh-gum to be found in the districts of the Upper Blue Nile. The great improvement in the output of Soudan produce is ascribed to the opening of the Nile-Red Sea Railway to Port Soudan. In the drug-auction last week a single case of good picked Trieste grains sold at 82s. 6d., and 47 bags glassy ambery Soudan sorts were retired at 35s. Privately sellers of Senegal (Bas de Fleuve) quote 30s. 6d. f.o.b. Bordeaux.

HONEY.—Sales of water-white Californian for June-July shipment are reported at 40s. per cwt. e.i.f.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—An advice from Trieste states that reports as to the small crop continue. Business has been done at unchanged rates, but should the short-crop reports prove correct, higher prices are anticipated.

LPECACUANHA.—Further sales of Matto Grosso ex-auction have been made up to 5s. 3d. for good bold. Cultivated Minas, of which little is obtainable, is held for 5s. 3d., and no East Indian exists in first hands. Cartagena is quiet at 4s. 4d.; 19 bales of this description have arrived.

MACE.—At auction West Indian was firm, 50 packages being sold at 1s. 9d. for good, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. for pale and reddish, and 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. for fair red.

MENTHOL.—Quiet buying recently has absorbed all the cheap parcels which were on offer in weak holders' hands, and 7s. 3d. has been paid to-day, with 7s. 4d. now asked.

MUSK.—Tonquin blue-skin pod is held at from 68s. to 70s. per oz. Russian Cabardine is scarce, there being no supply in first-hands, while in Siberia and Mongolia it is said to be excessively scarce. The last price paid was 20s. 3d. per oz., and of Chinese there is nothing on offer.

OIL, ALMOND.—Owing to the advance in almonds the English pressers, who have been selling true almond oil at practically cost price for some time past, have been compelled to raise their prices by a further 2d. per lb. to 1s. 10d. for sweet B.P. and 2s. for bleached in 1-cwt. lots.

OIL, ANISEED (STAR), continues very quiet at 4s. 5d. per lb. spot and 4s. 6d. c.i.f. for arrival.

OIL, BERGAMOT, is firm at from 17s. 6d. to 19s. per lb. e.i.f., according to brand.

OIL, CASSIA, is very quiet, with prices more or less nominal; 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. is offered on the spot at 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d., 75 to 80 per cent. 4s. 2d., and 70 to 75 per cent. 4s. per lb.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is quoted 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. spot.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—An advice of May 22 states that according to the latest reports the catch is falling off. The total output to May 19 is about 46,000 barrels, against about 51,500 barrels in 1908 and 41,500 barrels in 1907. The tendency of the market is rather firmer. It appears some removers have bought up considerable quantities, and holders are more than ever unwilling sellers at present quotations. Finest new non-freezing oil is quoted 62s. per barrel c.i.f. London for early shipment, and 2s. per barrel more for September-October shipment. Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 24 that although the fishing at Finmarken during the past week has declined, the result may still be considered as fair. The statistics to date are as follows:

	1909	1908	1907
Catch of cod (millions)...	51.7	42.5	43.9
Yield of cod-liver oil (barrels)	40,400	45,600	36,600
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.)...	24,500	22,900	19,300

At the fishing-places the prices for livers show a rising tendency, but on the market very little interest is shown at the nominal quotation of 62s. per barrel c.i.f. terms for finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil (see cablegram). The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 5,527 barrels, against 7,034 barrels at the same date of last year. In London, the general quotation is 62s. c.i.f. for prompt shipment, but there is little doing.

OIL, LEMON.—Owing to the comparative lack of business in Sicily, prices from that source are a shade easier. This

lack of business has encouraged buyers to hold off, awaiting further developments. According to an advice from Palermo dated May 15, prices have not been affected to any great extent by this dull trade, as there seems to be some local interest on the part of exporters. Many contracts which had been effected previous to the disaster have been postponed until later shipment, and although those who have to deliver are interested in seeing lower prices, still their eventual purchases are sufficient to keep more life in the local market than would be possible if same were only dependent on the actual consuming demand. Existing stocks are not heavy for the time of the year, and holders therefore are in a position to maintain the waiting attitude previously reported. In London spot prices vary between 3s. 6d. and 4s. per lb.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Quiet but steady at from 6s. 1½d. to 6s. 3d. for Wayne County in tins, and at from 8s. 9d. to 8s. 10d. for H.G.H. as to quantity. Japanese is firmer at from 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. for dementholised.

OILS (FIXED).—*Linseed* is dearer at from 23s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. in pipes and 23s. 9d. in barrels; Ceylon *Coconut* is 6d. higher at 30s. on the spot, and for Cochin the quotation is unaltered at 33s. 6d. Lagos *Palm* oil has advanced 6d. to 28s.; *Rape* is steady at 27s. for ordinary brown crude and 29s. for English refined in casks; *Cottonseed* has improved to 22s. 9d. on the spot, but ordinary pale refined is unchanged at 24s., and for sweet refined 26s. 6d. is quoted. *Soya bean* oil is slightly dearer at 21s. 6d. spot, naked. *Turpentine* has advanced about 1s. 6d. per cwt. on the week, American closing at 29s. 3d. spot; and *Petroleum* is quiet and unchanged at last week's figures.

OLIBANUM.—The demand has improved of late, the sales including good drop at 43s., fair at 35s. to 37s., and ordinary at 26s. 6d. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—The recent disputes between several manufacturers of morphine, opium brokers, and agents with a Constantinople opium merchant in regard to a refund of differences on deficiencies in opium tendered against contracts, have now been satisfactorily disposed of by a personal visit to London of the merchant in question, who has decided to recognise the claims on this side. These "differences" in analyses are due to the fact that Cripps' method, a secret process, is based on "tale-qual" opium, whereas the B.P. allows the powdered drug to be dried at 100° C. Marked differences in morphine yield have therefore been obtained, but it is understood that in future the B.P. method will be followed in dealing with this particular firm. In London the recent firmer tone for opium is maintained, and the bulk of holders have raised their prices, but in view of the new crop almost due, buying is only on a small scale. The sales include Turkey druggists' at from 12s. 3d. to 12s. 9d., Malatia 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d., Tokat 12s. 9d. to 14s. 6d. per lb. Fair sales of Persian have been made at from 11s. to 13s. 9d. spot.

Writing on May 15, a Smyrna correspondent states that the favourable reports as to the prospects of the opium crops are now proved to have been somewhat premature. It would appear that with the first showers of rain cablegrams were despatched announcing that the danger of a drought had been obviated; now, however, it is confessed that the lack of rain is more serious than ever. This fact and the presence on the market of almost all the firms who export to America have rendered dealers very obdurate. The sales comprise two cases extra Karahissar at from the equivalent of 11s. 11d. to 12s. 2d., one case Yerli t.q. at 12s. 6d., and 9 cases common t.q. at 10s. 6d. per lb. e.i.f. European ports. Holders refused offers by an American house of piastres 116 (or 11s. 6d.) for extra Karahissar, so that the market closed very firm and an upward tendency. The arrivals amount to 2,067 cases against 1,367 cases last year at the same date.

Writing on May 21, a Smyrna correspondent again reports an active week at advancing prices, sales amounting to 68 cases, comprising 60 cases Karahissar t.q. at 11s. 6d. to 12s., three cases extra Karahissar at 12s. to 13s., and five cases common grades at 10s. to 11s. The price to-day for extra Karahissar (10½ per cent. to 10¾ per cent.) is 13s., with a very limited stock in strong hands. Weather has been favourable this week, rain having fallen in many districts. The cause of the advance is chiefly owing to the desire of American purchasers to obtain goods before the 50c. higher duty comes into force.

OTTO OR ROSE.—Our Bulgarian correspondent, under date of May 20, writes that the distillation of the rose-harvest has just begun in the most southern localities of the district

under very favourable conditions. By the end of next week the distillation is sure to extend all over the district. The extremely hot spell of the last ten days, which helped to clear the snow from the Balkans, and thus prevented further frosts, was suddenly broken on May 19 by timely rainfalls in many places. To-day the rain seems to be general and to extend all over the country. Its beneficial effect on the general crops, and on the rose-crop in particular, is inestimable. It almost makes the crop a success, and if the timely favourable change holds for a fortnight the yield of the crop will not only be above the average, but even as large as the yield of the 1906 crop. The rose-bushes are almost everywhere in good condition, displaying a satisfactory yield of rosebuds.

PEPPER.—At auction 103 bags of Ceylon were bought in at 3½d. for fair. Privately spot is quoted at 3½d. for fair Singapore, at which small sales have been made, and for arrival the sales include 50 tons for April-May shipment at 3d., and June-August at 2½d.

PEPPER (WHITE).—At auction ten cases of good Singapore were bought in. Privately the market is firm, fair Singapore being quoted at 5½d. spot. For arrival the market is dearer, a good business having been done, the sales including near at hand at 4½d. to 5d. London landed terms. May-June shipment at 4½d. London landed terms, June-August 4½d., and August-October 4½d. c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—At auction five bags offered, and sold at 2d. for fair. Privately the market is firm at 19s. 6d. nominally for June-July shipment.

PODOPHYLLUM is dearer to arrive at 41s. 3d. e.i.f., but on the spot a little may be had at 40s.

QUICKSILVER is steady at from 8l. 7s. 6d. from importers and 8l. 3s. 6d. from second-hands.

QUILLAIA.—In Liverpool a sale of 5 tons is reported at 34l. per ton in store.

RHUBARB. Some 67 cases have arrived, including Shensi description.

SANTONIN.—A report from a well-informed source states that the formation of a fresh syndicate is in progress which will include an "outside" holder of raw material, whose position as a possible competitor in manufacturing, would have had to be considered should the older makers have advanced prices. Possibilities therefore point to a resumption of the strong monopoly which for so long held sway.

SARSAPARILLA.—Some seventeen bales Native-Jamaica left unsold from last week's auction have since changed hands at the limits. A further few bales Native have just arrived, as also have 40 bales Mexican and four bales Lima-Jamaica.

SENEGA is temporarily scarce on the spot, but one or two parcels are landing in a few days. To arrive 1s. 9d. e.i.f. is quoted, and on the spot 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.

SERPENTARY is firmer at 2s. 1d. per lb. e.i.f.

SHELLAC quiet, but steady, with small spot sales on the basis of 66s. per cwt. for fair free TN, and for arrival the sales include June-July shipment of TN at 63s. e.i.f. Futures are firm, the sales including August at 65s. to 66s., and December 68s. to 69s.

SODA NITRATE.—The leading nitrate-producers have appointed a fresh Commission, with a view to obtain the renewal of the nitrate combination. It is believed (says a Reuter telegram from Santiago de Chile of May 24) that this Commission will solve the difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of the renewal.

TRAGACANTH.—Quiet, the chief demand being for the lower grades, including Bagdad at 5l. 10s. downwards, and Persian 5l. 10s. down to 60s.

VALERIAN prices are again firmer at 24s. 9d. c.i.f. terms for good foreign root.

AMYL ALCOHOL AND AMYL ACETATE.—German makers who have come to an arrangement extending over a considerable period have reduced their prices by 5m. per 100 kilos. The market tendency is now steady.

ARSENIC.—Values, which have been in a depressed condition since 1907, has fallen still further. Demand, especially export, leaves much to be desired, and though white powder is selling to-day at from 37m. to 40m. per 100 kilos., no real improvement in prices is expected until export demand improves.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A letter for publication should always be a distinct communication; nothing else should be mixed up with it. Each query—no matter whether legal, dispensing, or general—should stand by itself, and the paper upon which it is written should always be backed with the shop stamp. We do not undertake to reply to queries by post. Write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with them. Letters received after Wednesday morning cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We supply by post (when a stamped and addressed envelope is provided) information as to the makers or agents for articles connected with pharmacy and the chemical and drug trades. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Chemist Extractors.

SIR, I quite agree with the suggestions by some of your subscribers that chemist extractors should combine and form an association of their own. I grant that we are a gradually dying section of the community, as I believe that few chemists take up dental work now; still, let us who exist combine. Now is the time to move. I shall be glad to subscribe.

Yours truly,

B. H. (56 '51.)

SIR,—In view of the frequent prosecutions by the B.D.A., I can fully recognise the urgent necessity for combined and prompt action among chemist extractors, for, unlike the Pharmacy Act, 1868 (which has been reduced to such a farce), the provisions of the Dentists Act have lately been so stretched that with a little more elasticity we shall soon be liable to a fine for breaching the words "teeth extracted." I should be pleased to contribute to any association having for its objects the protection of chemists' interests and to check what is surely becoming an abuse of the powers conferred by the dental statute.

Yours faithfully,

O. R. (57 '48.)

SIR,—I am one of those who extracted teeth at the passing of the Act now thirty years ago, and could have been registered under the Act if my father had done as I wished him during my apprenticeship. There are many in this town no more qualified, except by practice, than I am, and I would not take a back seat to any L.D.S. As to extracting, I am willing to subscribe my mite to any association which is formed to protect my rights to extract and fit teeth, considering that a pharmacist who has made a study of the matter is more fitted for the work than some of the dentists whom I could name.

Yours truly,

F. B. W. (54 '52.)

SIR,—Although I am disappointed with the response to my letter, I am in receipt of what I think sufficient replies to warrant my asking you again for space further to impress upon all chemist extractors how necessary it is for them to combine if they wish to retain this most profitable and interesting side-line. Photography and sight-testing have their advocates. Dental work is much more profitable. The chemist has for generations been the people's dentist, and, if rightly engineered, his claim will not be overlooked by the interpreters of our laws, for, in the face of the endeavours of the B.D.A. to restrict all dental work to themselves, they will never persuade judges or the public to look upon the extraction of a tooth or teeth as a surgical operation, or believe that it is necessary to possess a profound knowledge of anatomy to make and fit an artificial set of teeth. We do not go to the surgeon for an artificial eye or a wooden leg.

Yours truly,

J. L. S. (58/47.)

SIR,—In your last issue a correspondent who signs himself "U. D. P." writes "that the Chairman of the S.B.D. is, I am sorry to hear, one of our fraternity." Has

"U. D. P." ever looked at it from another standpoint? Can he instance a case where the Society of British Dentists has taken proceedings against "one of our fraternity"? I have carefully followed every published prosecution, and I find up to the present no chemist has been proceeded against; so it is perhaps a very good thing the Chairman is one of our fraternity. Judging from some of the evidence given at prosecutions, dentists have good cause to complain, and the public benefit very considerably by their action. It was reported in the *C. & D.*, May 1, p. 671, that "a defendant said he was a shirt-machinist, had also been a kitchen clerk in a club, an assistant to a hosiery and to a hairdresser. The idea of starting as a dentist was his friend's. They started with pincers and put up the sign 'Teeth Institute.'" Comparing another simile—although it is probably right and proper, if not strictly legal, for chemists to prescribe in simple cases, is it right, proper, or desirable for any chemist to pretend to be a medical man, take people into a consulting-room, and otherwise act the qualified medical man? To this I feel the majority of chemists would give but one answer. Now apply the same to the dental profession, Is it right, proper, or desirable for an unqualified man to pretend to be a qualified dentist and act as such? To this class I would say, dentists must be congratulated for forming themselves into a society, not only to protect themselves, but also to protect the public.

Yours truly,

OPTIMIST. (25/28.)

SIR, I have been interested in the letters of your correspondents "Chemist Extractor," "J. L. S." and "U. D. P." and intended to write before with reference to "J. L. S.'s" suggestion of the formation of an association for self-defence. Your footnote to "U. D. P.'s" letter last week seems to show that not much interest is being taken in it. I notice with regret that prosecutions are being undertaken against unregistered men who do not go so far even as to use the words "dentist," "skilful," or "painless." The British Dental Association got the thin edge of the wedge well in when they won that test case. But, in my opinion, they were exceeding their rights in prosecuting in some of the recent cases. I have been engaged in the practice of dentistry as a side-line for about fifteen years; I have advertised "painless extractions," I have a plate outside, as well as a showcase, bearing the words "Painless Extractions," "Advice free," etc., but now I must either court prosecution or remove them. Why, after being allowed to do so for so many years? I am considered skilful in extracting teeth. I am also thoroughly well up in mechanical work. I do not mean to let dental work slip out of my hands. The profits of dentistry are too great a temptation to want to lose it. I consider an association on the lines of the Society of Chemist Opticians needed. The great difficulty will be getting it organised. We want a Glyn-Jones to engineer it. The greatest difficulty probably would be raising sufficient funds, as the one essential would be legal assistance for members. The Chemists' Defence Association goes part of the way in this matter, but not far enough. Perhaps the C.D.A. could at its next meeting consider the idea of extending in this direction. I would willingly double my present subscription to the C.D.A. if it would undertake to fight for the rights of chemists who have become established as extractors and adaptors of teeth. The Incorporated Society of Extractors ignored a letter I wrote to them some time ago. I trust all who are interested in dentistry as an adjunct to their business will band together, have a meeting somewhere in London, and elect a secretary and directors. Nothing will be accomplished without great effort and difficulty at first.

Yours faithfully,

W. G. B. (57 '55.)

What is a Prescription?

SIR,—Since writing on above subject I submitted the two points referred to in my letter—viz., as to the prescription technically becoming a simple order for drugs, and the comparison between a so-called prescription written by a non-qualified person with the certificate issued or given by a limited company—to an eminent K.C., as well as an experienced solicitor, both of whom confirm my opinion as being perfectly and logically correct, and cannot see what possible reply could be given. As regards initials not

being a reliable method of verification, I would refer your readers for an example to the report given in the *C. & D.* of July 6, 1901, p. 22, in the High Court case of *Auger v. Auger*, in which the following is reported :

His Lordship (Mr. Justice Barnes): One would like to know, Do you make up prescriptions which are intended to procure abortion—to your knowledge?—No, Sir.

Mr. Barnard (cross-examining): Do you know who "J. N. A." is?—No.

His Lordship: How do you know it is signed by a doctor? It might be anybody.—Well, the signature is at the bottom, and we took it for granted to be a doctor.

I think the above demonstrates that in the eyes of our Judges a prescription to be properly verified, if only for the public safety, should be signed by the medical practitioner in full, with, I think, his qualification after it, otherwise you have no means of preventing an unscrupulous person from obtaining dangerous drugs for unlawful purposes which he could not otherwise succeed in getting.

Faithfully yours,

JAMES D. CARSE.

The Pharmaceutical Society.

SIR,—Your able and thought-provoking leader of last week, entitled "The Moral of the Week," deserves the earnest consideration of all true lovers of the craft. From our earliest days we have been taught to regard the Pharmaceutical Society with awe and reverence, as befitted our guardian angel. But the conviction more and more forces itself upon one in these latter days that the Society after all is a huge failure, and a very costly one to boot. Not a failure from the educational and legal standpoints, as it is necessary to conduct examinations and that infringements of the law be punished, but a failure from the business point of view. The idea prevalent at Bloomsbury in regard to trade questions is very aptly summed up in these words, "There shall in no wise enter into it anything that defileth." Allow me to mention a few instances of the ineptitude of Bloomsbury, and the ridiculous way in which things are carried on there :

1. That was a bad fall over the examination certificates after telling us they were useless for exhibition under the new Act. Our thanks are due to the *C. & D.* for exposing this fallacy.

2. The local Associations have been persistently neglected, whereas a more sensible policy would have put life into them and utilised them, making them a power in the land.

3. The annual meeting is a neglected opportunity for doing good work; it is a poor affair, sparsely attended, and usually lifeless; it ought to have been made the great annual gathering of the clans of pharmacy.

4. An application for a room at the Square ("our" Society's house, save the mark!) to hold a meeting for pharmacists from the country met with a flat refusal, without any reason being ascribed.

5. The waste of money has been terrific. The following, among others, illustrate this point: The Research Laboratory, subsidised School of Pharmacy, highly paid officials.

6. They failed wholly and utterly to grasp the modern tendency of the drug-trade. The great motto of the Magnesian period was "Touch not the unclean thing." The "unclean thing" desired nothing better than to be left alone. When the sorely tried pharmacist asked for bread they gave him a scientific stone.

7. They failed utterly and absolutely in a Parliamentary campaign lasting a quarter of a century. Often in the last ditch, but always found another one behind into which to retreat.

The fact of the whole matter is, many of the Council have been in office far too long—in some cases over twenty years; and whenever that is the case there is the tendency to degenerate to the level of a mutual admiration society. Further, the permanent officials appear to be the real rulers, and perhaps want to have as little trouble as possible. It is vain to hope for real help in one's business from the Pharmaceutical Society; perhaps we are to blame for expecting our worthy councillors to deliberate upon matters concerning vulgar trade. We must leave them to their legal, administrative, and educational work, and those pharmacists who think they get value for money will still continue to subscribe. But enough has been said to show that for other purposes the Pharmaceutical Society is effete, ineffective and quite inadequate—a cumberer of the ground.

YORKSHIRE-BITE. (57/41.)

British Union of Pharmacists.

SIR,—It was agreed at the meeting held on May 11 that the promoters of this movement were to attend the meeting of the P.D.U. the following evening; but after careful consideration it was regretfully decided among us that the rules and objects of the P.D.U., as at present constituted, scarcely reach our ideals of a great union of pharmacists, and that we could not at the moment join forces with that body. Since then the Pharmaceutical Society Council election has demonstrated clearer than ever the feeling of discontent prevalent among the pharmacists of the country. The splendid success of Mr. Neathercoat, a gentleman scarcely known a few months ago, speaks for itself. My only regret is that the best friend the struggling retailer ever had on the Council was the one to lose his seat. Knowing Dr. Symes intimately as an old assistant with him and during many years of friendship, I can vouch that no man has a better understanding of our wants, a broader mind, or a fairer sense of justice tempered with benevolence and heartfelt sympathy than this veteran champion of the chemist's rights. He was one of the organisers of the old Trade Association, at one time so useful to our craft. And, in spite of long years of service, his vigour and energy may still help his hard-pressed fellow-craftsmen if we can only secure his aid in developing this new Union, shortly to loom largely in the sphere of pharmaceutical politics.

Faithfully yours,

L. MORETON PARRY.

163 Oakfield Road, Liverpool.

Deputation to the Home Secretary.

SIR,—I am in receipt of a letter from the Home Secretary stating that he is desirous of receiving a deputation of chemists' assistants on June 8 to discuss their inclusion in the Shop-hours Bill, and that the deputation should be representative of the whole body of assistants. Will any organised body of assistants wishing to be represented please communicate with me immediately and appoint a deputy forthwith? I shall welcome any information or suggestion relative to this matter which anyone may desire to communicate.

Yours faithfully,

S. CARLTON FARRER,

Hon. General Secretary N.U.A.P.

10 Showell Green Lane, Birmingham.

To Seaside Chemists.

Sunshine (57/2), a chemist in the Midlands, writes :

Would any seaside chemist kindly oblige by giving a good remedy for the following? I took my son, aged thirteen, to a seaside watering-place about a year ago. He got exposed to the sun and sea air, with the result of a most irritating itching of the face and hands coming on: so very intense that we had to break up our holiday and come away. The boy has a fair, clear skin, never has any spots, but has suffered several times since after exposure to sun. Was it sunburn? No doubt chemists in seaside places meet similar cases and have a good remedy at hand. As things are I dare not let the boy go much into the sun, as the irritation amounts to the most intense pain. I shall greatly appreciate any hints on the subject from any brother chimp.

Dispensing Notes.

A Quinine Mixture.

SIR,—We have experienced some difficulty in dispensing the subjoined prescription, and would be grateful if you could suggest a method of overcoming same, as we find results vary.

Yours truly,

PERPLEXED. (48/51.)

Quin. sulph. ...	...	...	gr. xij.
Liq. arsen. hyd. ...	...	...	5ss.
Potas. iodid. ...	...	...	℥j.
Ac. hydrobrom. dil. ...	...	...	5ij.
Glycerin. ...	...	...	5vj.
Aquam ad ...	...	...	5vj.

[You do not describe the nature of the variation in your results. We have prepared the mixture in several ways, and so far have not experienced any difficulty; the only difference we have obtained is a mild straw colour by one method as against a water-clear appearance by another:]

(1) Mix the quinine sulphate, hydrochloric solution of arsenic, and potassium iodide with about 2 fl. oz. of the water, add the dilute hydrobromic acid, stir till clear, then add the glycerin and remainder of the water. The mixture thus made has remained water-clear with us for three days.

(2) Mix the quinine sulphate with 2 fl. oz. of the water, add the dilute hydrobromic acid and hydrochloric solution of arsenic; dissolve the potassium iodide in the glycerin and remainder of the water; mix the two solutions. The mixture made in this way has a light-straw colour, which has not darkened in the course of three days.

At first sight one would expect the results to be the other way about. Both mixtures are quite fit to send out, although the clear one would naturally be preferred.]

Calcium-iodide Pills.

SIR,—Can you kindly give me information how to make a good pill of calci iodid.? I find it a difficult thing to make into pills.

Yours truly,

R. W. (46/74.)

[You do not say how much iodide you want each pill to contain. Assuming 3 grains to have been prescribed, a very good pill can be made by adding a sixth of a grain of tragacanth and $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 grains of powdered liquorice-root and beating into a mass without any excipient. With 3 grains of the liquorice the pill is not larger than a normal 5-grain pill, the calcium iodide being heavy. It is well to send out such pills in a phial with a good-fitting cork.]

Soft Pills.

SIR,—I received enclosed prescription to dispense to-day:

Phenolphthalein	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Menthol.	...	...	gr. j.
Acid. sod. oleat.	...	...	gr. j.
Acid. salicyl. pur.	...	...	gr. iss.

Ft. pil.

This became a liquid on mixing. I used phenolphthalein tablets equivalent quantity, as I had not the drug.

Would you kindly state the best way to dispense above?

Yours faithfully,

MENTHOL. (52, 20.)

[This cannot be made into one pill of decent size. Make it into two pills and direct two to be taken. For six proceed thus: Put all the ingredients into a mortar with 2 grains of powdered tragacanth and 12 grains of powdered liquorice-root. Mix well, add 12 grains of yellow beeswax, melted, beat the whole into a mass, and cut into twelve pills. They are a little soft at first but they soon become firm. Send out in a vial.]

Legal Queries.

Before submitting questions for reply in this section please refer to the "C. & D. Diary, 1909" for the following subjects: Income-tax, p. 220; Pharmacy Law and Poisons, p. 216, (abroad) p. 211; Spirit Laws, p. 229; Stamped Medicines, p. 221; Trade-marks, p. 194; Wines, Sale of, p. 231; and Legal matters generally, p. 233.

Station (50/34).—If the saline contains no added organic medicament, such as caffeine, it is free from medicine-stamp duty.

Perplexed (54/55).—An assistant who quits his situation without notice, and thus causes his employer inconvenience amounting to monetary loss, may have to make the latter good. See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 235, for the law on the matter.

New Subscriber (56/26).—A month's notice is the rule in the retail drug-trade, and has frequently been upheld by English County Courts. An assistant who is leaving is not entitled to salary in lieu of annual holidays, which are given only to those who are continuing in the service of the same employer, and are in the nature of recuperation for prospective service to that employer.

Rhubarb (52/44).—A medical practitioner who is not registered as such, even although he is fully qualified, cannot keep open shop as a chemist and druggist without infringing Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. He is exactly in the position of an unqualified person in that respect, and also as regards keeping open shop for the retailing and dispensing of poisons; even in dispensing poisons for his patients he acts illegally if he is not registered as a medical practitioner.

Crosbie (55/47) is a registered medical practitioner who owns a drug-shop, and wants to know if he is legally entitled to use the word "pharmacy" on his shop-front and to trade under such a name as "The Oxford Lane Pharmacy." [In the appeal case now pending, the Pharmaceutical Society v. Mercier, it was decided by a County Court judge that the defendant had infringed the Pharmacy Act, 1852, by using the description "pharmacy," he not being a pharmaceutical chemist. If the decision is sustained by the High Court, the effect will be that only pharmaceutical chemists may legally use the description, and chemists and druggists and registered medical practitioners equally with unregistered persons will be liable to prosecution under Section 12 of the 1852 Act for using it.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular day, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

Adepsinc (45/9).—COLD VULCANISING PROCESS.—In this process the rubber articles are dipped in diluted sulphur chloride, the diluent in one method being a mineral oil. The sulphur chloride is used in the proportion of 1 per cent.

J. R. (32/60).—We are not able to identify the basis of the rubber paint.

J. L. (39/23).—BOX-LEAVES are the leaves of *Buxus sempervirens*, L. In doses of 1 dram they are said to be purgative. The box-tree is a well-known shrub, and is obtainable from any nurseryman.

F. S. (37/52).—FORMALIN FOR EXCESSIVE PERSPIRATION of the feet.—The treatment recommended by Gerdick is as follows: The skin of the sole of the feet and heels is painted with 40-per-cent. formalin three times in one day and again the next morning, using on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ dr. of formalin. The skin of the folds of the toes should only be painted twice in order to avoid cracks of the epidermis. The sweat-secretion ceases mostly after the third, always after the fourth, painting. The boots should also be disinfected by dropping into each boot 4 to 6 drops of formalin. Three weeks after the painting slight secretion of sweat will take place, and if this increases to any extent the process outlined above is repeated.

Slugs (35/41).—SLUG-DESTROYING POWDER.—Air-slaked lime alone or mixed with an equal quantity of soot or a small proportion of naphthalene is what your customer requires. The use of mercuric chloride solution of the strength you mention is not advisable, but it depends upon the kind of plant and the frequency of the application.

Kappa (34/4).—STERILISING HAIR-BRUSHES.—The simplest process is to immerse the bristles for half an hour in a disinfectant made by adding half an ounce of any standard miscible disinfectant to each pint of water.

Manufacturer (32/26).—CUSTARD POWDER.—The best basis is equal parts of cornflour and arrowroot.

Col. et Hyos. (32/33).—GINGER-BEER POWDER.—See *C. & D.*, June 20, 1908, p. 950, or "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Kilmaleolm (241/30).—The milk-fever cure yields us negative results on examination.

P. B. (43/39).—Your inquiry is too wide to admit of an exact answer.

Chemicus (23/45).—The peeling of the skin around and under the nails appears to be due to an eczematous condition. Try bathing with a 2-per-cent. solution of resorcin, and give an iron and arsenic mixture.

Lithocolor (44/47).—(1) COLOURING CONCRETE PAVEMENT.—You might try painting the pavement with creosote solution such as is used for preserving wood, but we cannot guarantee that the result will be permanent. (2) We do not undertake analyses, but will send you the name of an analyst if you desire us to do so.

A. T. G. (27/67) asks for information regarding tincture of "ringwood" used in veterinary practice. Can any subscriber make suggestions as to what is intended?

J. H. (29/13).—RED COLOUR FOR SHOW-CARBOY:

Iodine	...	...	3 dr.
Iodide of potassium	...	...	3 dr.
Hydrochloric acid	...	...	10 oz.
Water	...	...	2 gals.

Dissolve the iodine and iodide in 8 oz. of water, and dilute with the rest, to which the acid has been added.

Cano (43/51).—ELECTRIC SNUFF.—The joke is a poor one, and the supplying of this substance (usually powdered hellebore) for the purpose of making people sneeze may result in legal proceedings. See *C. & D.*, April 17, p. 585.

Alpha (27/22).—The large proportion of camphor in the shampoo-powder prevents it lathering freely.

S. G. (22/53).—The same kind of phosphor-paste is used for beetles and mice.

L. N. L. (28/55).—ASTHMA-SPRAY.—See *C. & D.*, January 25, 1908, p. 112.

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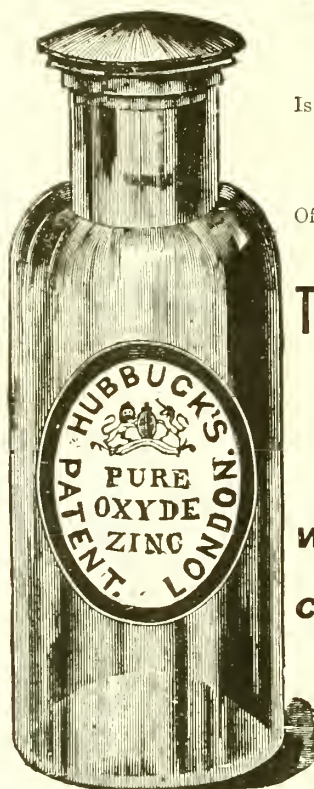
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raw Drugs, in accordance with requirements of British and other Pharmacopœias, Iodoform (absolute), Iodine Resub-
limed, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Iodide, all Preparations of Bromine, Santonin (from Turkestan factory),
Cocoa Butter, Castor Oil, Chloroform, Cod Liver Oil, Resina Jalapæ, Resina Scammonia.

DE DIETRICH & CO.'S ACID-PROOF ENAMELLED CAST IRON APPARATUS,

Standing the strongest corrosives and highest pressures, for the Chemical and kindred industries.

R. SCHUCHARDT, TRIESTE: Insect Powder, Insect Flowers, &c.

GARL KELLNER, ARLESBERG (in Thür.): Thermometers and Chemical Glassware.

ALFRED WHITE & SONS

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ACIDS, ÆTHERS AND OTHER CHEMICALS . . .
CAREFULLY TESTED AND PACKED FOR EXPORT.

Bismuth Salts.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR QUANTITY.

MANUFACTURERS OF Acids, Æthers, Sp. Æther, Nit., Sp. Ammon. Arom., Liq. Ammonia, Soldering Fluids,
&c., and preparations of Alum, Animal Charcoal, Antimony, Baryta, Bismuth Salts, Strontia, Zinc, &c.

Offices and Warehouse—ALLEN STREET, GOSWELL ROAD, E.C. (Late Castle Street, Saffron Hill, E.C.)

Works—WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX.

Telegraphic Address—"METHYLATED ETHER LONDON."

Telephone No. 1315 HOLBORN.

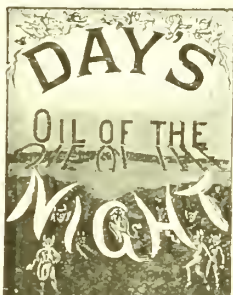
ESTABLISHED 1775.

INDIA.

Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & CO.
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, &c.
CALCUTTA

possess exceptional facilities for introducing new remedies to the Medical Profession in the eastern half of India, having as clients practically every medical man of repute, and every hospital in Bengal, Assam, the Central Provinces, United Provinces and the Punjab. Messrs. S. S. & Co. are also prepared to undertake wholesale agency for established Proprietary Remedies in the provinces specified. Messrs. S. S. & Co. are sole wholesale agents for Bile Beans, Zam-Buk, Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Doan's Medicines, Jeye's Cyllin, and other goods in large demand. Agency terms on application.

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The great household Remedy for Chest Colds, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Sciatica, & all aches & pains.

"A positive pain killer."—DR. GORDON STABLES, R.N.

Advertised Prices ... 1 1½ and 2 9 per bottle.

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CARRIAGE PAID.

Proprietors:—**DAY & SONS, CREWE, LTD., CREWE.**

VITTORIA Liquorice Juice.

THE FINEST AND PUREST OBTAINABLE.

8ld. per lb. 75/- per cwt. In 2-oz. & 4-oz. sticks.

Specialities:

**ESSENTIAL OILS.
HIGH CLASS POWDERS**

Guaranteed Pure from Selected Drugs.

Importers of all Crude Drugs.

Gum, Roots, Barks, Wax, Honey,
Rhubarb, Colocynth, Cascara,
Tragacanth, etc.

HORNER & SONS,
24 George Street,
Tower Hill, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

MILK EMULSION.

THE name "Milk Emulsion" is our Trade Mark for an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, and designates specifically that it is our preparation. Our Emulsion is known in commerce as "Milk Emulsion," and when "Milk Emulsion" is ordered people expect to receive FAULDING'S MILK EMULSION. We hereby give notice that no other persons can use the same name on their labels, wrappers or advertisements without infringing our legal rights.

"Milk Emulsion" is sold in Bottles only, Wholesale, by—

F. H. FAULDING & CO.

54 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.
54 King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.
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... IMPORTERS OF ...
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

MUROMACHI 3-CHOME, TOKYO, JAPAN.

SANKYO & CO. are the largest Wholesale Druggists in Japan, and will undertake the introduction of new chemicals, preparations, selected Toilet Articles, and Surgical Instruments for Manufacturers desiring to sell their goods in Japan.

Send samples, literature and price lists in any language to the above address.

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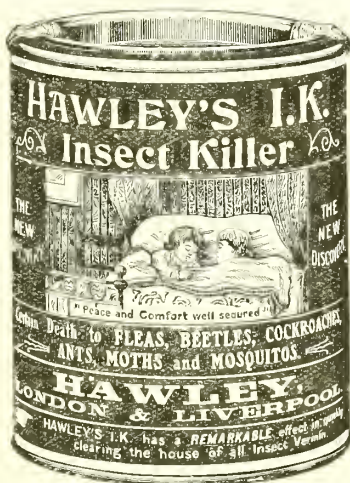
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... IS ...

HAWLEY'S I.K.

A New . . .
Insecticide.

Greatly superior
to ordinary
Insect Powder.



Hawley's I.K.

will be found a
very effective
exterminator
of all
Insect Pests.

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Min. Retail :

4½d. each.	2 10 doz.
6d. "	4/- "
8/- "	8 - "

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GIANT DUMMY, WINDOW SLIPS, SHOWCARDS, &
HANDBILLS PROVIDED,

HAWLEY'S I.K. BELLOWS, 4/- doz.

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
LIMITED
London & Liverpool.

Guy's Tonic

**For Weakness and Debility
and in Dyspepsia.**

A Medicine of high repute, enjoying a large and steadily increasing sale, which is supported by a consistent advertising policy.

A customer who once buys Guy's Tonic buys it regularly, because Guy's Tonic always accomplishes what is claimed for it.

Show Cards, Window Slips, Booklets and other advertising matter will be gladly sent, carriage paid, on application to the Proprietors:—

Guy's Tonic Co., 12 Buckingham Palace Road,
London, S.W.

The "Cardinal" Radium Salve.

The CARDINAL Manufacturing
Co. Ltd., Spencer House,
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BEG TO ADVISE THE TRADE
That all their Radium Prepara-
tions are supplied on the
Price-Protected Terms.

You get **25%** Profit
WHEN YOU SELL
CURRY'S REMEDIES

(On P.A.T.A.)

CURRY'S Ointment.	Face Value.	Min. Price.	Min. Wholesale Price.
CURRY'S Herbal Pills.	1/-	1/-	9/- per doz.
CURRY'S Tonic Digestive Tablets.			

Above Prices are for orders, one Dozen and over. Odd lots under one Dozen at 10s. Dozen rate. All carriage paid. Show Cards and Counter Bills supplied free.

CASH WITH ORDER. MIXED ORDERS SENT.

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GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

THOMAS TYRER & CO. Ltd.

(THOMAS TYRER, F.I.C., F.C.S., Managing Director).

1844 — STRATFORD, LONDON — 1909

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"Sterling"
BRAND.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemicals INDUSTRIAL
INFERIOR TO NONE

Ethers—Hypophosphites.

ACETONE	CARBON
ACID	TETRACHLORIDE
BENZOIC	CALCIUM SALTS
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BROMIDES	TUNGSTEN SALTS
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Collodions—Pyroxylin.

BISMUTHS & MERCURIALS.

BUYERS' GUIDE,

See pages 7 to 11.

CONGREVE'S Balsamic ELIXIR

Is the oldest, most reliable and best remedy for

CONSUMPTION,

Also for **ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,**

AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS,

1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. Bottles.

COUNTER BILLS, with Chemist's name and address printed thereon will
be sent carriage paid on application to the Proprietor.

G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

BRUNNER, MOND & Co.'s

Alkali
Products.



Crescent
Brand.

These products are made by the Ammonia Process, and are distinguished from others by their great purity.

Bicarbonate of Soda.

This Bicarbonate answers all the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. It is a pure, refined, and recrystallised salt, particularly free from metals or any base other than soda.

This sodium bicarbonate is specially suitable for the preparation of granular effervescent preparations and salines, seidlitz powders and baking powders, and is well adapted for other medicinal and domestic purposes. It is the purest and cheapest sodium bicarbonate made.

Concentrated Crystal Soda.

This sodium compound (sodium sesquicarbonate) is a variety of carbonate of soda in small silky crystals, containing much less water than ordinary washing soda; 1 lb. of it does the work of 2 lbs. of washing soda. Concentrated crystal soda is excellently suited for chemists' trade; they can make a speciality of it, and it is also suited for making water-softeners, brush powders, hair-wash powders, and the like.

Pure Alkali. 58 Degrees.

A dry white powder; dissolves quickly and easily in water, making an excellent detergent for use by printers, bleachers, dyers, and for bottle washing. Is nearly equal to 99 per cent. carbonate of soda; is much used by glass, paper, and soap makers. The best alkali for soap powders and washing powders.

Pure Soda Crystals.

NOTE.—Proceedings have been taken by the Board of Trade against a person for selling as Soda Crystals an adulterated article, and the High Court has upheld the conviction. See the case of **FOWLER v. CRIPPS**, heard on 8th November, 1905, before a Divisional Court, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wills, and Mr. Justice Darling.

Caustic Soda.

Manufactured from pure Carbonate, and supplied of all degrees of strength.

Bleaching Powder.

Retailers can obtain these products through any Wholesale house by specifying Brunner, Mond & Co.'s "Crescent" Brand. The Manufacturers supply wholesale quantities only, and will quote on application to

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIMITED, NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

THINK OVER THIS

SPECIAL
MONTHLY OFFER OF

NEWBALL & MASON

BALSAM OF ANISEED

THERE'S NO TROUBLE. } _____ } SELLS QUICKLY.
FINE PROFIT. } _____ } SUIT YOUR TRADE.

YOU CAN MAKE IT A BUSINESS BRINGING LINE.

Special Terms.

1 GROSS, 18 6.
ON SALE OR RETURN
FOR SIX MONTHS.
ALL CARRIAGE PAID.

FREE BOTTLE.

NEWBALL & MASON,
NOTTINGHAM.

Label on Wrapper.

CONTAINS NO NARCOTIC.

POPULAR

BALSAM ANISEED 3^{D.}

COMPOUND.

per bot.

WARMING AND COMFORTING.

25% Protected Profit

Prices of Iron-Ox Tablets to the Trade.

One Shilling size Under 6 dozen 10/- per dozen net. Cash with order.
6 dozen 9/9 per doz. net in 30 days, or 9/6 cash in 10 days.
12 „ 9/3 do. do. or 9/- do. do.
Four Shilling size Under 1½ dozen 40/- per dozen net. Cash with order.
1½ dozen 39/- per doz. net in 30 days, or 38/- cash in 10 days.
3 „ 37/- do. do. or 36/- do. do.
Mixed Orders The above terms for 6 dozen 1/- size, or 1½ dozen 4/- size will
be given on mixed orders value £3. And our very best
terms on mixed orders value £6.

Retail Price P.A.T.A. PROTECTED 1/- and 4/- face value. Carriage paid on all goods.

Attractive Show Cards, Window Slips, &c., Free on Application.

IRON-OX

TABLETS.

To be obtained from all the principal Wholesale Houses or direct from THE IRON-OX
REMEDY CO., Ltd., 20 Cockspur Street, Trafalgar, Square, London, S.W.

PRICES ISSUED WEEKLY.

Original Packages can generally be supplied at the Current Prices quoted in the Trade Report of this paper on Terms as below.

Acetamide, B.P., 1 cwt. @ 11½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 12½ lb.; 1 lb. @ 13 lb.
 *Acet. Ipecac. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 13 lb.
 " Scilla, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 3½ lb.
 *Acetone, 6 lbs. @ 12½ lb.; 1 lb. @ 14 lb.
 *Acid Acet. Glacial, 99%, Carboys 144 l's. @ 4½ lb.; 126-lb. bots. @ 6½ lb.; 6 lbs. @ 8½ lb.
 Acid Acetylo-Salicyl, 56 lbs. @ 2½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2½ lb.; 1 lb. @ 2½ lb.
 " Benz.B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1½ lb.; 1 lb. @ 2½ lb.
 " Boric. Pulv., 3 cwt. @ 28/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 28/6 cwt.; Levigated, 3/- cwt. extra.
 " Carboli Xis., 39/40; 56 lbs. @ 5½ lb.; 10-lb. Tins @ 5/6 each; Detached Cryst. 8/- each; 36-lb. Bots. @ 9d. lb.; Single Bots. 11d. lb.; Detached Cryst. 1 lb. @ 1½ lb.; Orude Black, 45 Gall. Casks @ 10d. gall.; 1 Gall. Tins @ 1/5 each.
 " Citric Cryst., B.P. '85, 1 cwt. @ 1/5 lb.; 7 lb. in Bags @ 1/6 lb.; powder 3/4 extra.
 " Diethylbarbituric, 16 oz. @ 3½ oz.; 1 oz. @ 2/8 oz.
 " Gallic pur. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/10 lb.; Hydrombrom., dil., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 " Hydrochlor. Coml., cases of 4 2-gal. jars, 17/- each; 20 cases lots @ 16/- each.
 " Hydrocyan. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/4 lb.; 36 l oz. Vials @ 3/6 doz.
 " Oxalic Cryst., 5 cwt. @ 3½ lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3½ lb.; 14 lbs. @ 4½ lb.
 " Phosph. Dil. B.P., 8 lbs. @ 4½ lb.
 " Salicyl. pulv., 1 cwt. @ 1/1 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; phys. pure, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
 " Sulphur, Coml., cases, 4 2-gal. jars, 17/- each; 20 cases @ 16/- each.
 " Sulph. Aromat., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.
 " Tannic, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
 " Tart. cryst. or pulv., B.P. 1885, 1 cwt. @ 10½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 11½ lb.; parv. 4½ lb. extra.
Adeps Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
Adeps Lana B.P., Anhydrous, 2 cwt. @ 52/6 cwt., Hydrous @ 49/- cwt.; 1 cwt @ 2/- cwt., 28 lbs. @ 5/- cwt., 14 lbs. @ 8/- cwt., 7 lbs. @ 12/- cwt. extra.
Aloes Barb., English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 7½ cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
Aloes, Socot., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
Ærugo Æris Pulv., 14 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
Aloni B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.
Ammon. Benz., 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
Ammon. Brom., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 1/1½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
Camphor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; ½ oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; ½ oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; Crude, 140 lbs. @ 1/4½ lb.; 28 lbs. at 1/6 lb.
 *Ess. Pear (artificial), Jargonelle, 5 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; Bergamot, 2/6 lb.
 *Ess. Pineapple, 5 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.
 " Raspberry, 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/2 lb.
 " Vanilla Beans, 5 lbs. @ 4/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/7 lb.
 *Ext. Belladonna Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.
 Ext. Cannab. Ind. Alc. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 36/- lb. 1 lb. @ 37/- lb.
 Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq., B.P., 10 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
 *Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.
 Ext. Filicis Liq., P.B., 9 lbs. @ 4/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/8 lb.
 Ext. Gent., P.B., Solid, 1 cwt. @ 8½ d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9½ d. lb.
 " Glycyrrh. Liq. B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
 " Hamamelis, Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.
 " Hyoscyam. Solid P.B., 3 lbs. @ 8/9; 1 lb. @ 9/3 lb.
 *Ext. Ipecac. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 11/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/9 lb.
 " Malti c. Ol. Jecoris, 10 lbs. @ 5½ d. lb.
 *Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/6 lb.; solid 4½ lb. extra.
 " Opil Solid P.B., 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.
 " Opil Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.
 " Quassia, Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/4 lb.
 Ext. Sarsa Co. Solid; 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.

Ferri Carb., 1 cwt. @ 21/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
 Ferri et Quinina Cit., P.B.; 500 ozs. @ 3d. oz.; 100 ozs. @ 3½ oz.; 25 ozs. @ 3½ oz.
 Ferri Sulph., pure cryst., 1 cwt. @ 15/-; 7 lbs. @ 2½ lb.
 Ferrum Redact. 80%, 28 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
 Flor. Anth. Exot., first pickings 1908, 1 cwt. @ 66/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 2nd. 1 cwt. @ 48/-
 Fol. Hyoscyam. Bien., 7 lbs. @ 12/9 lb.
 " Senna, Alex. Parv., 1 cwt. @ 4d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 4½ d. lb.
 " Senna Tinnev. 3½ cwt. @ 2½ d. lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3½ d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 3½ d. lb.; English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 5½ d. lb.; 56 lb. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 Formaldehyde, 40%, 132-lb. Carboys @ 50/- each; 7 lbs. @ 7½ lb.
 Fuller's Earth, fine powder or lump, 5 cwt. @ 5/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 6/- cwt.
 Gamboge English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/4 lb.
 Ginger, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 52/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6½ d. lb.
 Gingerine, Extra, 5 lbs. @ 9/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/- lb.
 Giycerin. Opt., D.D., 1260 P.B., 1 cwt. @ 73/- cwt.; 56 lb. @ 7½/- cwt.; 12 lbs. @ 9½ d. lb.
 Honey, fine White Set, 28 lbs. @ 47/- cwt.
Lin. Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1½ d. lb.
Lin. Sapo Metb., 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Lin. Tereb. Acet., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
Linseed c. Oil, Orusbel, 3 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 16/6 cwt.
 *Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 10½ d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/0½ lb.

Strychnina cryst. B.P., 25 ozs. @ 1/6½ oz.; 1 oz. @ 1/10 oz.; Hydrochlor. and Nitrate, 2d. oz. less.
 Sugar of Milk, B.P., 1 cwt. @ 46/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6½ lb.
 Sulphonal B.P., 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.
 *Syr. Aurant. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
 *Syr. Easton B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
 " Ferri Iodid. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
 " Ferri Phosphat. Co., 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
 " Hypophosph. Co. B.P.O., 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
 " Pruni Virg. B.P., 8 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 " Rhamni, 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 " Rhei P.B., 7 lbs. @ 7½ d. lb.
 " Scilla P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4½ d. lb.
 " Senna P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
 " Tolut. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 *Tinct. Cantharidis, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; bond 6d. lb.
 *Tinct. Capsici B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.
 *Tinct. Card. Comp. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond 6d. lb.
 *Tinct. Catechu P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond 7½ lb.
 *Tinct. Chlorof. c. Morph. Comp. B.P. 1886, 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; bond 1½ lb.
 *Tinct. Cluechon. Comp. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3½ lb.; bond 10½ lb.
 *Tinct. Cinchon. Rub. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; bond 10d. lb.
 *Tinct. Digitalis B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond 5½ lb.
 *Tinct. Gelsem. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.
 *Tinct. Gentiana Comp. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/11½ lb. bond 6d. lb.
 *Tinct. Hyoscyami, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/10½ lb.; bond 6d. lb.
 *Tinct. Iodi B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.; bond 1½ lb.; decolor, 5 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.
 *Tinct. Lavandula Comp. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/10 lb.; bond 6½ d. lb.
 *Tinct. Myrrha B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.; bond 9d. lb.
 *Tinct. Nucis Vom. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; bond 5½ d. lb.
 *Tinct. Opil B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; bond 1/11 lb.
 *Tinct. Opil Amon. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.
 " Opil Aquos, 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
 " Quinac. Amm. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; bond 1½ lb.
 *Tinct. Rhei Co. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; bond 8d. lb.
 *Tinct. Scilla B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.
 " Senega P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; bond 1/3½ lb.
 *Tinct. Strophanth. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; bond 8d. lb.
 *Tinct. Valeriana, 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; bond 6d. lb.
 *Tinct. Valeriana Ammon. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; bond 8½ d. lb.
 *Tinct. Zingib. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; bond 6½ d. lb.
 *Tinct. Zingib. Fortior, 5 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; bond 10½ d. lb.
 Treacle (Black), 5½ cwt. @ 10/- cwt.; 24 lbs. @ 2d. lb.
 Ung. Acid. Boric. P.B., 28 lbs. @ 6½ d. lb.; Flav. 28 lbs. @ 4½ d. lb.
 " Acid Carboli B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 11d. lb.
 " Gallæ P.B., 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 11d. lb.
 " Opil. 7 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
 " Hydrargyri B.P., 28 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/9½ lb.
 " Hydrarg. Ammon. B.P., 28 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
 " Hyd. Nit. Dil., 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 " Paraff. Alb., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 10d. lb.; Flav. 28 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 6½ d. lb.
 " Resina, P.B., 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 " Sulphuris B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
 " Zinc Oxid. Benz. B.P., 28 lbs. @ 7½ d. lb.
 Wax, Japan, 2 cwt. @ 51/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 Zinc Oxid., Whitest and Lightest B.P., 1 cwt. @ 34/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 4½ d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
 Zinc Sulph., pure, 1 cwt. @ 15/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 2½ d. lb.
 " Sulphocarbolas B.P. 7 lbs. @ 10½ d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/1 lb.



*Liq. Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
 " Antim. Chlor. Pure, 8 lbs. @ 6½ d. lb.
 " Arsenicalis, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
 " Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
 " Bismuth. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 10½ d. lb.
 " Copaiba Bucha et Cubeb, 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10 lb.
 " Easton, p.s. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
 " Ferri Dialysatus, 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 " Ferri Iod. p.s. 1-7, 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.
 " Ferri Perchlor. Fort. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
 " Ferri Phosph. Co. p.s. 1-7, 7 lbs. @ 1/6.
 " Hypophosph. Co. p.s. B.P.C., 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.
 " Iodi Fort. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.
 Ol. Amygdal. Ang. B.P., 9 lbs. @ 2/- lb. [1/- lb.
Shellac (Orange), 1½ cwt. @ 7½/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ Soda Caustica, 28-lb. tin @ 8½ d. lb.; 6 1-b. Bots. @ 10d. lb.
 Soda Cit., B.P., 3 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
 Sodii Bromid. P.B., 1 cwt. @ 1/0½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
 Sodii Hyposulphite pea cryst., 1 cwt. @ 8/6 cwt.
 Soda Salicyl. Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 1/5 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; phys. pur., 28 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/5 lb.
 Soda Sulphocarbolas B.P., 7 lbs. @ 10½ d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/1 lb.
 *Spt. Ether Nit. P.B., 4½ lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.
 *Sp. Ammon. Aromat. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2, 8½ lb.
 *Spt. Chloroformi P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/7 lb.
 Strontia Bromid., 1 cwt. @ 1/2½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/4½ lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/6 lb.

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Acid. Tartaric. Pulv. or	Lin. Belladon. Meth. ...	6 lbs.	"	1 2
Parv. B.P. 1885	...	14 lbs.	"	11	...	Lin. Camph. B.P.	40 lbs.	"	1 0
Adeps Benz. B.P. ....	...	28 lbs.	"	7 1/2	...	Liq. Ammon. Acet. Conc.	...	...	...
Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus, B.P.	...	28 lbs.	"	6	...	1-7	...	6 lbs.	9
Aqua	...	...	...	...	...	Menthol, Cryst. B.P.	...	...	...
Anethi Conc. 1-40	...	5 lbs.	"	2 4	...	5 lbs. @ 7/6	1 lb.	"	7 10
Anisi	...	5 lbs.	"	2 4	...	Morphinæ Acet., Hydro-	...	...	...
Menthæ Pip. Conc. 1-40	...	5 lbs.	"	2 4	...	chlor. or Sulph. B.P.	...	...	...
Rosæ Conc. 1-40	...	1 lb.	"	6 0	...	Pulv. ...	8 ozs. @ 6/5	1 oz.	6 8
Balsam Copaibæ, B.P.	...	...	...	...	...	Oleum Amygd. Dulc.	...	...	...
44 lbs. @ 2/1	9 lbs.	"	2	3	...	Ang. B.P.	30 lbs. @ 1/8	9 lbs.	1 9
Bismuth Carb. B.P.	...	...	...	...	...	Oleum Caryoph. Ang.	...	...	...
14 lbs. @ 7/4 1/2	3 lbs.	"	7	6	...	B.P.	5 lbs. @ 3/1	2 lbs.	3 4
Bismuth Subnit. B.P.	...	...	...	...	...	Oleum Cociois Nuciferæ,	...	...	...
14 lbs. @ 6/4 1/2	3 lbs.	"	6	6	...	Odourless	...	20 lbs.	5 1/2
Camphor, English, Genuine	...	...	...	...	...	Oleum Juniperi Ligni	...	...	...
Flowers ...	30 lbs. @ 1/11	5 lbs.	"	2 0	...	28 lbs. @ 1/4	9 lbs.	"	1 5
Tablets, 1/2, 1/3, & 1/4 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	Opium Turc. (10 1/2 % Mor-	...	...	...
1 cwt. @ 1/11, 28 lbs. @ 2/1	7 lbs.	"	2	2	...	phine) ...	7 lbs. @ 13/6	1 lb.	14 0
Cascara Sagrada Tablets,	...	...	...	...	...	Phenacetin B.P.	7 lbs. @ 2/7	1 lb.	2 9
2 grn. S.C. ...	...	1,000	1	9	...	Phenazonum B.P.	7 lbs. @ 6/10	1 lb.	7 0
Chloroform B.P.	...	...	...	...	...	Pil. Rhei Co. B.P., Pearl	...	...	...
12 x 8 lb. bots. @ 1/6 1/2	8 lbs.	lb.	1	7 1/2	...	Coated	...	7 lbs.	1 6
Cocainæ Hydrochlor. B.P.	...	...	...	...	...	Potass. Bromid. B.P.	...	...	...
25 ozs. @ 7/4, 8 ozs. @ 7/6	1 oz.	oz.	7	8	...	1 cwt. @ 10 1/2 d., 28 lbs. at 11d.	7 lbs.	"	1 0
Cream of Tartar, B.P. ...	7 lbs.	lb.	9	...	...	Potass. Iodid. B.P.	...	...	...
Decoctum	...	...	...	...	...	14 lbs. @ 7/8	3 lbs.	"	7 11
Aloes Co. Conc. 1-2	...	6 lbs.	"	2 3	...	Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co. B.P.	28 lbs.	cwt.	30 0
" " sine Croco	...	6 lbs.	"	1 2	...	Quinine Sulph. B.P. "Not	...	...	...
Cinchonæ Rub. Conc. 1-7	...	6 lbs.	"	1 4	...	Java "	100 ozs. @ 6 1/2 d.	25 ozs.	7 1/2
Sarsæ Jam. Co. Conc 1-7	...	6 lbs.	"	2 2	...	Santoninum B.P.	7 lbs. @ 12/6	1 lb.	13 0
Senegæ Conc. 1-7	...	6 lbs.	"	1 10	...	Spt. Ether Nit. B.P. ...	5 lbs.	"	3 5
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ	...	...	...	...	...	Spt. Ammon. Arom. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2 9
Liq. B.P. ...	6 lbs.	"	1	2	...	Strychnine Cryst. B.P.	...	...	...
Ext. Ergotæ Liq. B.P. ...	1 lb.	"	2	10	...	25 ozs. @ 1/6	8 ozs.	oz.	1 8
Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq. B.P.	6 lbs.	"	1	2	...	" Pulv.	...	...	...
Ferri et Quinin. Cit. B.P.	...	...	...	...	...	25 ozs. @ 1/5 1/2	8 ozs.	"	1 7 1/2
100 ozs. @ 3d.	25 ozs.	oz.	3 1/2	...	...	" Hydrochlor. B.P.	...	...	...
Glycerine, B.P., D.D.	...	...	...	...	...	25 ozs. @ 1/4	8 ozs.	"	1 6
1 cwt. @	56 lbs.	cwt.	...	...	...	Tinct. Aurant. Recens	...	...	...
Hydrarg. Ammon. B.P.	...	...	...	...	...	B.P. ...	5 lbs.	lb.	3 2
28 lbs. @ 2/10	7 lbs.	lb.	2	11	...	" Benzoin. Co. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	3 3
Infusum (Conc. 1-7)	...	...	...	...	...	" Camph. Co. B.P. ...	5 lbs.	"	2 4
Aurantii Co. ...	6 lbs.	"	1	1	...	" Cardam. Co. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	2 5
Buchu ...	6 lbs.	"	1	4	...	" Chloroform et	...	...	...
Calumbæ ...	6 lbs.	"	11	...	...	Morph. B.P. 1885	5 lbs.	"	1 6
Caryoph. ...	6 lbs.	"	11	...	...	Cinchonæ B.P. ...	5 lbs.	"	2 11
Cascarillæ ...	6 lbs.	"	1	1	...	" Co. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	3 1
Chirata ...	6 lbs.	"	1	1	...	" Gentian. Co. B.P.	5 lbs.	"	1 11
Cinchonæ Acid	...	6 lbs.	"	1 4	...	" Hyoscyam. B.P. ...	5 lbs.	"	2 7
" Flav.	...	6 lbs.	"	1 4	...	" Iodi B.P. ...	5 lbs.	"	3 9
Digitalis ...	6 lbs.	"	1	0	...	" Lavand. Co. B.P. ...	5 lbs.	"	3 5
Gentian Co. ...	6 lbs.	"	11	...	...	" Nucis Vom. B.P. ...	5 lbs.	"	2 4
Quassia ...	6 lbs.	"	9	...	...	" Opii B.P. ...	5 lbs.	"	2 9
Rhei ...	6 lbs.	"	1	2	...	" " Aquosi	5 lbs.	"	2 0
Rosæ Acid. ...	6 lbs.	"	1	8	...	" Quininæ Ammon.	...	...	...
Senegæ ...	6 lbs.	"	1	10	...	B.P. ...	5 lbs.	"	2 4
Sennæ ...	6 lbs.	"	1	0	...	" Rhei Co. B.P. ...	5 lbs.	"	2 3
Serpentariæ ...	6 lbs.	"	1	10	...	" Senegæ B.P. ...	5 lbs.	"	2 10
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					...	1885 ...	5 lbs.	"	3 10

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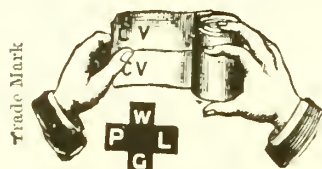
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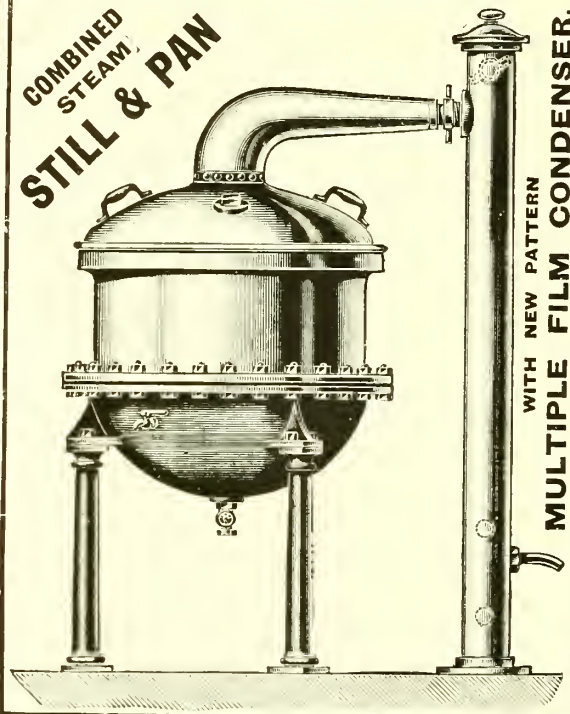
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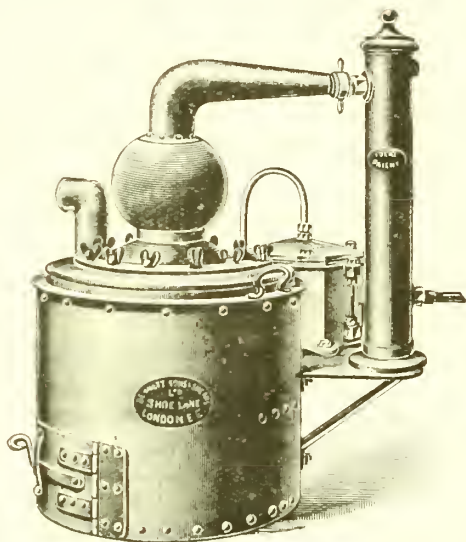
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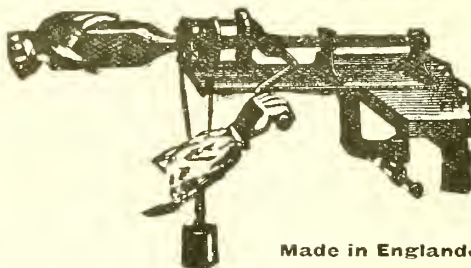
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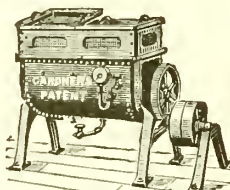
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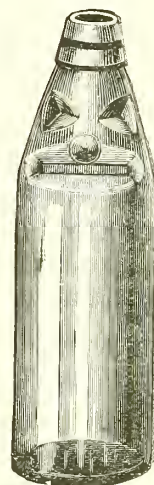
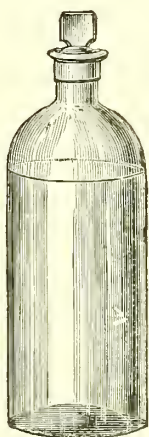
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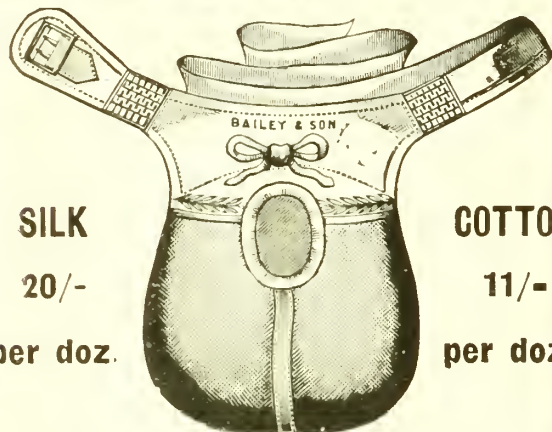
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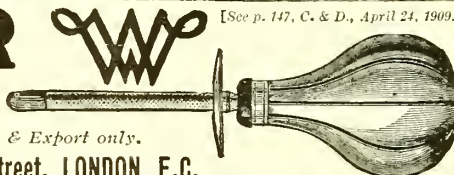
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[See p. 147, C. & D., April 24, 1909.]

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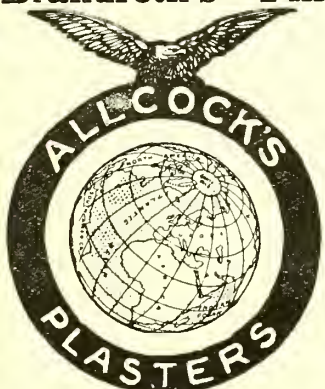
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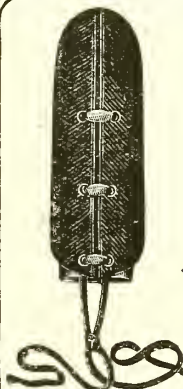


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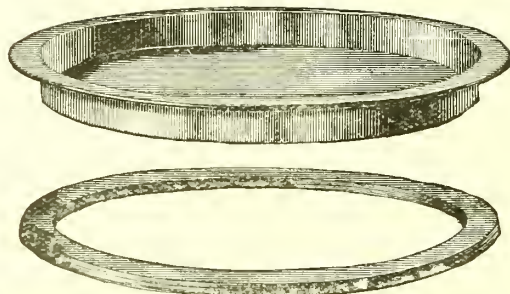
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